THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 78. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Dinner Party Blow Up.

Politics Once Again the Cause.

A Venerable Poisoner.

Borgianism in the West.

The Great Irish Peerage Case.

The Situation in Ireland.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

GUY FAWKES.

Particulars of the Attempt to Blow Up a San San Francisco Dinner Party.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of March 20, just received, gives particulars of the startling affair at the Belgian Consul's residence. The *Chronicle* says:—

One of those mysterious occurrences which seem to transpire periodically in this city took place last evening at No. 1517 Powell street, the residence of Mons. Grisar, the Belgian Consul at this port, in the form of a tremendous explosion. A party of gentlemen, consisting of Messrs. Lazard, of the firm of Lazard Freres, Eugene Dewey, Theodore Leroy, and three brothers—Raphael, Henry, and Sylvan Well—had just arisen from the table in the dining room, and passed to a house in the rear of the one in which they had dined, when they heard a very loud report, which apparently proceeded from somewhere near them. The house in which they stood shook violently, and they ran into the open air. Smoke was seen issuing from the building they had just left, and as soon as it was thought prudent several ventured to enter the place. The table in the dining-room, which they had just left, was moved from its place, and the dishes it had held nearly all broken. Passing through into the parlor, everything it had contained was in a mass of ruins. A large marble-top centre-table was destroyed, the top being broken into pieces and scattered about the room. Chairs, lounges, etc., lay in a promiscuous heap near the front of the apartment, and all the glass in the windows of this and adjoining houses was totally demolished. In one corner of the parlor was a large opening; the floor having been blown away and the carpet torn from its place. This was, of course, the subject of immediate investigation, and the first object noticed explained the whole occurrence. This was the remains of a corrugated iron powder canister which would hold at least ten pounds of the explosive material. This article was firmly wedged in one corner, and was with difficulty removed. It is of the kind used to store powder in, and was about twelve inches in length by four inches in breadth. The force of the explosion had split it in two; the corner was torn off and blown several feet away. The floor of the room was very much damaged and almost unsafe to tread upon—all the boards being forced from their position, or broken or split. The portico fronting the house was wholly destroyed by the force of the concussion, the planks composing the floor of it being, each and every one, blown into the street or an adjoining garden. As soon as the news of the affair spread, a large concourse of spectators thronged the street, eager to obtain a glance at the damaged premises. Chief Crowley and a party of officers were promptly on hand, and prevented any encroachments or undue demonstrations by the crowd. An investigation of the space under the floor of the parlor led to the discovery of certain facts which show most conclusively that the whole affair was a premeditated deed. On the wet clay were noticed the imprints of hands and feet. Near the spot where the canister was found was a quantity of paper, partly burned, portions of fuse, and several bits of strong cord. The spot in which the canister had been placed was the nearest to the centre of the dining-room table that could be reached and shows clearly that the attention was to murder the inmates whilst they sat at the meal. A fact that goes to support this theory is that, by good fortune, they happened to leave the table earlier than usual that evening, and no one was in the house at the time of the explosion but a Chinese domestic. Chief Crowley has been unable so far to find any clue to the perpetrators, and it will probably pass away without the true cause or animus being brought to light, although it is suspected that French politics had something to do with it.

BORGIANISM.

A Man Over Eighty Years Old, while in a Semi-drunken Condition, Attempts to Poison his Family.

The Chicago *Republican* of Wednesday says:—

The baneful influence of intoxicating drink on an aged man was fearfully illustrated in the North Division at an early hour yesterday morning.

Frederick Bussy, a man over eighty years old, residing at No. 739 North Halsted street, got drunk on Sunday evening, and kept up the practice all Monday and up to 10 o'clock on that evening. At that hour he proceeded to the drug store of William Hercher, No. 373 Larrabee street, and purchased ten cents worth of nux vomica, to poison rats, which, he explained, were infesting his house. He then proceeded home, and having smoked a pipe at the fireside—with his family, consisting of a widowed daughter, and two grandsons, around him—he retired to bed. His grandchildren are aged respectively 15 and 17 years of age, and sleep in the same room with the old man. Some time yesterday morning one of the boys, named John Whitbold, observed his grandfather get out of bed and go down stairs. The youth, after a little while, followed him and watched his movements. To his astonishment he saw his venerable relative proceed towards the pantry, holding a bottle containing some of the stuff already mentioned, in his hand. Bussy had a lamp with him, so that everything was distinctly revealed. He proceeded to take down from a shelf some cold victuals, which he knew would be used for breakfast, and applied some of the rat-killing drug thereof. The boy, having observed thus much, became alarmed and aroused the other members of the house. Between them the aged wretch was secured, and was soon after given in charge to the North Avenue Sub Station Police, at whose establishment he now remains awaiting further action.

It is understood that the old man is addicted to drink to an immoderate degree, and at such times is nothing better than a maniac. His family remonstrated with him on the disgrace of so venerable a person being seen beastly drunk, and no doubt the chiding rankled in his ancient and besotted mind; so in a "lucid interval" of devilish malignity he conceived and attempted to put into execution his damnable design. Had not the boy, providentially, been awake and watchful, one of the blackest deeds in the already ponderous catalogue of Chicago crime would have to be recorded to-day.

The ancient criminal still labors under the effects of satanic excitement, and can give no coherent account of the reason which prompted him to the deed of which he is accused. The testimony of his daughter's son, and the fact of the poison being mixed with the food, leave Bussy little chance with an honest jury, of passing the miserable remnant of his days at large.

THE RICHARDSON TRAGEDY.

Preparations for the Trial of McFarland on Monday Next—What the Prosecution Expects to Prove.

Commencing on Monday next, the all-absorbing topic of interest in this city and elsewhere will be the great McFarland trial. At the time named Daniel McFarland will be arraigned before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions, on an indictment charging him with the murder of Albert D. Richardson. The history of the lamentable tragedy, which occurred in the *Tribune* office on the evening of the 25th of November last, will then be brought up for legal investigation Over six hundred petit jurors have been summoned to attend the Court for the purpose of selecting the twelve men who are to decide on the guilt or innocence of the accused. The prosecution will be solely conducted by District Attorney Garvin. It is expected that he will simply confine himself to the facts connected with the homicide and to the threatening language which McFarland is alleged to have used towards Richardson in conversation with other parties. It is also believed that he will endeavor to introduce evidence concerning the first attempt at taking Mr. Richardson's life in Amity street. Several gentlemen from the *Tribune* office are among those subpœnaed to appear as witnesses, Messrs. Whitelaw Reid, Samuel Sinclair and John F. Cleveland being among the number. The shooting itself will be described by Messrs. Daniel J. Frohman, Edward Carver, George King, and David Watson, who are employed in the same office. Dr. Sayre, together with other physicians who attended Mr. Richardson in his last hours, will be called to testify in regard to the post-mortem medical examination. It is probable Mrs. Richardson (formerly Mrs. McFarland) will also be called as a witness. At present she is living at Woodside, New Jersey, in company with the deceased journalist's children. Police Captain Allaire, who caused the arrest of McFarland, will also be one of the witnesses.

Very little can be ascertained about the line of the defense, Messrs. John Graham, Charles S. Spencer, and Elbridge T. Gerry, the counsel for the prisoner, having pledged themselves to strict secrecy in the matter. Considerable money and mental labor have been expended by these lawyers in arranging the defense. It is thought that they will make the question of insanity, or frenzy, on the part of the prisoner at the time he committed the homicidal act of which he is indicted, one of the strong points of the case, and it is also said that they will claim that the deed was justifiable on the ground that an adulterous intimacy existed between Mr. Richardson and McFarland's wife. Hon. Horace Greeley, Vice-President Colfax, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and Rev. Mr. Frothingham are reported to have received notices from the defense to be present as witnesses at the trial.—*N. Y. Times, to-day.*

THE PRIEST MURDERER.

Acquittal of the Murderer of a Catholic Priest on the Ground of Insanity.

The Bellefontaine *Republican* of the 30th ult. says:—

John Powers, who murdered the Catholic priest, in this place, last November, was tried before the Common Pleas Court last Monday. The trial occupied the Court all day Monday, and early Tuesday morning the jury retired. After being out some fifteen minutes they returned a verdict of "not guilty," on the ground of insanity.

Rev. Mr. Barton testified that Powers came to his study in the Congregational church at Sandusky, and said he wanted to have a conversation with the minister; appeared to be greatly exercised in mind; stated his troubles; said he was supernaturally turned into a statue in Galveston and was imprisoned; said the Prince of the Kingdom of Heaven had set him free; said his mission was to liberate the Government from the calamities that were about to come upon the country. His conversation was unintelligible to witness, and he felt afraid of the man and consequently did not cross him. He said more, about the Catholic Church being engaged in the conspiracy. All this about a week or ten days before witness heard of the murder. Witness thought then that he was a poor crazy man and not a responsible being.

John C. Layden testified that he had a conversation with Powers on the 5th of November, at the depot in Sandusky. Powers said he was going to Bellefontaine to shoot the Catholic priest; and after he did, he would be released. He said he would not shoot a priest in Sandusky, for he would be lynched; but he had friends in Bellefontaine who would protect him. Witness called the attention of the City Marshal to Powers, but the Marshal only thought him drunk. Witness thought him in earnest but not drunk.

Dr. Clason said he considered the prisoner a monomaniac.

Dr. Wright had not examined the prisoner sufficiently to form a conclusion; thought he saw evidences of insanity.

Captain Foster, of Chicago, in his deposition, said that Powers had been on his vessel three years; that he was known in Buffalo and everywhere as "Crazy Jack;" that he was crazy on religion; said that God was a woman, and the Goddess of Liberty was God; hated the Jews intensely, and wanted to go to Jerusalem to kill all of them; wanted to take his own life once; imagined he had a big fly in his stomach, and much more of the same kind.

As Powers has not been a resident of the State a year, he cannot be sent to the Insane Asylum under existing laws, and application has been made to the Legislature for the passage of a special act to suit the case.

LITHOFRACTEUR.

A New Blasting Agent—Interesting Experiments.

An interesting experiment was tried on Saturday at the East St. Louis Rolling Mill. At the sale of ordnance, etc., at the Arsenal some time since, the proprietors of the rolling mill purchased for old iron quite a number of large smooth-bore cannon, weighing about 9200 pounds each. The purchasers found they had bought an elephant, as all efforts to break the guns in pieces were fruitless. They first tried to break them with a drop weighing 2300 pounds, which fell from a height of forty-five feet, but no apparent effect rewarded their labors. They next tried hydraulic pressure with no better success, and finally had a man experimenting a week or more in endeavoring to burst them with powder. At last, when the idea of breaking them was almost given up, a young German named Ludwig Schantl, agent for Messrs. Kiebs Brothers & Co., of Deutz, near Cologne, proposed to burst the guns with a comparatively new blasting power, called *Lithofracteur*, invented and manufactured by Kiebs Bros. & Co. The proposition was gladly accepted, and the experiment was tried. The guns were lying near the rolling-mill and surrounded by large piles of pig iron; they were nine inches in the bore, and several of them showed large dents in the side where the drop had fallen without breaking them. Holes an inch and a half in diameter were drilled in the sides of three of these, and the operator was engaged in charging these holes. The substance used is of a deep bluish color, and resembles mud, being about the consistency of putty, and quite damp. The lithofracteur, it is claimed, will not explode, like nitro-glycerine, by concussion, but must be fired by a fuse terminating in a copper cap made especially for the purpose.

Mr. Schantl says, when ignited by a match, the composition burns like wet powder, but does not explode; the danger attending blasting with this substance is much less than by ordinary powder.

The charges used weighed one and three-quarter pounds, and were put in the holes drilled in the guns, without covering of any kind except a handful of fire-clay to keep them in place. The fuse was then attached and lighted, when three tremendous explosions seemed to shake the ground. On examining the guns, one was found shattered in every direction from the hole which had contained the charge, and the other two were more or less broken.

Owing to the close proximity of the rolling-mill buildings, it was decided not to carry the trial any further until the guns were moved. The agent now proposes to have one of the guns carried to some place where no damage can be done, and with five pounds of the explosive merely placed upon the side, tear it to pieces. The lithofracteur is said to have five times the force of nitre-glycerine, and twenty times that of powder.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

An Injunction Granted by Judge Read—Sharp Skirmishing.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Allison, Ludlow, Peirce, and Paxson.

This morning being fixed for the hearing upon Furman Sheppard's petition for a recount of the vote for District Attorney in October, 1868, Mr. Biddle, with Mr. Sheppard, appeared and said that to-day had been fixed for the hearing of Mr. Sheppard's petition, and as no injunction had been granted to restrain this Court, he asked their Honors to proceed with the hearing. He explained that this morning at 10 o'clock Mr. Gibbons had applied to Judge Read for an injunction to prevent this Court from going on with the case, and, though Mr. Sheppard's counsel was ready to discuss the matter, Judge Read said he would allow the injunction without hearing him. But as no writ had issued and no security been entered, he desired the Court to proceed. Judge Allison sent to the Supreme Court for Mr. Gibbons, who was still there with Mr. Meredith and Mr. McMurtrie, his counsel.

Mr. McMurtrie came in, and said that the Supreme Court had ordered an injunction against proceeding here; the bond had been entered, and the actual writ would be served upon this court as soon as it could be written. The argument of that case had been fixed for Monday.

Judge Allison asked what the injunction was for?

Mr. McMurtrie replied that it was to prevent any further litigation of this case, or any interference with the final judgment given by the Supreme Court.

Judge Allison desired to know if the injunction was to restrain this court?

Mr Biddle said it was virtually such, though it was directed against his client. The truth of the matter was that on Thursday last notice of the application for an injunction was given to him as Mr. Sheppard's counsel, and they appeared in court this morning to argue it. But Judge Read said he would allow the writ of injunction without hearing the argument, fixing the discussion of the matter for Monday. No writ had been served as yet, and he was not bound to take cognizance of that which was only in course of preparation.

Mr. McMurtrie said it would be farcical to say that the action of a superior court would not be observed simply because there had not been time to write out its mandate. But the order had been actually made by the Supreme Court at Nisi Prius forbidding any further litigation of a matter in which they had given their judgment; for when the Supreme Court affirmed the decree of this Court it became their judgment, and by their judgment Mr. Gibbons now held his office. Under these circumstances he did not think it would be just or decorous for this Court to force the case here to argument.

Judge Allison said that, upon the information received this morning, he had come to this conclusion: that since a Judge of the Supreme Court had, upon the bill filed by Mr. Gibbons, granted a preliminary injunction for five days, under the customary rule, and had fixed an early day next week for the argument of that case, this Court, out of mere respect to the Supreme Court, would not at present proceed with the hearing. Upon looking at the bill filed in the Supreme Court he found that it did not make this Court a party to the suit, but was simply between Charles Gibbons and Furman Sheppard. But in conclusion he would say that, as the proceedings certified by this Court to the Supreme Court showed that there were pending questions of fact yet undecided, the reasons why this Court did not proceed to decide those questions at the time were that the certiorari had taken the case away, and it was thought perhaps the Supreme Court would give such a decision as would render a further consideration of the matter by this Court unnecessary. But there were precedents for saying that notwithstanding the injunction spoken of should be made absolute, this Court might deem it its right and duty to proceed with this matter in the completion of its records. For the present, however, nothing would be done until the Supreme Court should have decided the question, and then, if the way was clear, this Court would fix an early day for the hearing.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 1—Noon—Consols opened at 93⅝ for both money and account. United States five-twenties of 1862, 91; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 89⅛; ten-forties, 87; Erie Railroad, 21⅛; Illinois Central, 115; Great Western, 28⅛.

LIVERPOOL, April 1—Noon—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 10½d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛@11⅛d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 12, 000 bales, the sales of the week have been 1000 bales, including for export 7000, and for speculation 6000 bales. The stock in port is 452,000 bales, including 256,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 156,000, including 103,000 bales American.

LONDON, April 1.—Tallow quiet at 48s. Sugar dull both on the spot and afloat. Calcutta Linseed dull. Linseed Oil dull at £32 5s.

BREMEN, April 1.—Last night Petroleum closed dull at 6 thalers 5⅓ groats.

HAMBURG, April 1.—Petroleum closed quiet last night.

ANTWERP, April 1.—Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged.

PARIS, April 1.—The Bourse opened dull; Rentes, 95f. 95c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 1—2 P. M.—American securities steady; 5-20s of 1862, 91⅛; 1865s, old, 90⅜; 1867s, 89⅞; 10-40s, 87⅛. Erie Railway, 21⅛; Great Western, 28⅜.

LIVERPOOL, April 1—2 P. M.—Cotton firmer, and the sales are estimated at 14,000 bales, but quotations are unchanged. Stock of cotton afloat, 348,000 bales, of which 227,000 are American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer at better prices.

California wheat, 9s. 2d.@9s. 3d.; red Western, 7s. 11d.@8s. Receipts of wheat for three days 10,000 quarters, 7,000 of which are American. Flour, 19s. 9d. Corn, 28s. Lard quiet but steady. Common rosin, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d.

LONDON, April 1—2 P. M.—Refined petroleum heavy at 1s. 8¾d.@1s. 8¾d. Linseed Oil £32 5s

FRANKFORT, April 1—U. S. bonds closed flat at 95⅜.

PARIS, April 1—P. M.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 73f. 90c.

ANTWERP, April 1—P. M.—Petroleum closed with a declining tendency; sales at 53f. 12½c.

FRANKFORT, April 1.—U. S. bonds opened active; 5-20s, 95⅛@95⅝.

HAVRE, April 1.—Cotton opened flat and quiet; tres ordinaire, on the spot, 136f.; low middlings afloat, 129f.

SMALL.—On the 29th ult. the residence of Christian Sellers, at Whitehall, was entered by some thief and robbed of a small sum of money. Where were the police?

A SAD CASE.—A poor creature named Henry Russell was yesterday found at Ninth and Ellsworth streets in a dying condition. He was removed to the Almshouse.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Trouble in the Coal Regions.

The Lull Before the Storm.

Work to be Suspended To-morrow.

The Capital Punishment Bill.

The Independence Square Project.

Veto by Governor Geary.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

The Governor Vetoes the Independence Square Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, April 1.—Governor Geary has vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature which prohibits the erection of public buildings on Independence Square. The message reads as follows:—

The following message was received from the Governor:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—Herewith is returned, without approval, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, Bill No. 483, entitled "An act to prohibit the erection of public buildings upon Independence Square, in the city of Philadelphia." The State has no power to prohibit such erection. Under the act of March 11, 1816, authorizing the sale of the State House and Square, the title to the same was vested in the city of Philadelphia in fee simple for the consideration of $70,000. It is true that there was attached to this grant the proviso, "That no part of the grounds to the southward of the State House be made use of for the erection of any sort of buildings thereon, but that the same shall be and remain a public green for ever. If this condition has not been affected by any subsequent act and is to-day in as full vigor as when originally established, then the bill herewith returned is wholly unnecessary and is a mere repetition of useless legislation. It is evident, therefore, that the proviso of the act of 1816 has been regarded as abrogated, and that it has been supposed that it was necessary to re-enact it—that it has been destroyed by the Legislature is beyond all question. That it can be restored without and against the consent of the city of Philadelphia will be doubted. By the act of March 16, 1847 (P. L., 471), the commissioners of that county were authorized, with the consent of the City Councils, to erect a new court house for the accommodation of the courts and city offices on part of the State House Square in said city, and the Councils were also authorized to erect a new city hall on any other part of said square. That the location and erection of the buildings were to be first approved by the County Board is immaterial to the purposes of the present inquiry. The important fact established by that statute is that the State discharged the proviso above quoted, as contained in the act of 1816. The same result is declicible from the act of April 2, 1860, whereby commissioners were appointed for the erection of public buildings on any part of Independence Square. The full history of the title to the square is given in the able letter of Horace Binney and J. M. Petit, Esqs., to the Committee on City Property, December 26, 1849, to be found in the appendix to the Journal of Councils for 1849-50, and in the learned judgment of Mr. Justice Read in The City of Philadelphia vs. American Philosophical Society, 6 Wright, 12. It is unnecessary to encumber this communication with extracts from the numerous statutes and records cited in the letter and opinion referred to. It is sufficient for our present purposes to know:—First. That the Commonwealth, for value received, sold her title in the State House and Square to the city in fee simple, subject only to the proviso above quoted. Second. That by two subsequent statutes she has destroyed her right to insist upon the conditions. Thus much is indeed admitted by the attempted revival of the prohibition of the bill herewith returned, for, as already stated, it would be wholly unnecessary to re-enact in 1870 a proviso which had been in full life since 1816. The question presented for consideration may therefore be thus stated: Can the State restore a condition which she has by her own act extinguished? I thought perhaps he supposed that as her release was without consideration she could resume her abandoned right. If this were so in any case the principle would hardly be susceptible of application where one large building has already been erected, unless by the abandonment of the proviso, and a board constituted, plans invited, and a large expense incured preparatory to the erection of other buildings. But without these elements to fix her claim it may be doubted whether the State could resume at her caprice a right of which she has divested herself. Mr. Justice Story, Constitutional Law, vol. 3, pages 257, 1385, says the Legislature may by a law directly make a grant, and such a grant when once made becomes irrevocable and cannot be constitutionally impaired, and grants of land once voluntarily made by a State by a special law or under general laws, when once perfected, are equally as incapable of being resumed by a subsequent law as those founded on a valuable consideration. Thus if a State grant glebe lands or other lands to parishes, towns, or private persons gratuitously, they constitute irrevocable executed contracts. These doctrines have not only the sanction of the highest legal authorities, but they are sustained by every principle of right. It is especially necessary in the present times that all men should be taught to esteem the sacred character of contracts, and that, above all others, a sovereign State should be the last to attempt to set an example of repudiation. JOHN W. GEARY.

Mining Disturbances—No Suspensions Yet.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 1.—As yet no suspensions have occurred at the mines in this section, but it is expected that some of the men will stop to-morrow if the Mahanoy and Tamaqua men go out. Communication is kept up by telegraph and other means, so that all the unions may work understandingly. Advices from Broad Mountain this morning state that the Reading Railroad men, in considerable numbers, have struck for an advance of wages. Depredations are reported to have been committed, and a coal train was run off the track at one of the mines by misplacement of switches.

Unquiet Feeling—Work to be Stopped To-morrow.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MAUCH CHUNK, April 1.—Despatches from Summit Hill and Tamaqua report that the men in the Tamaqua and Mahanoy regions who voted to strike are still determined and will stop work to-morrow. The indications are that unless the operators give in the strike will continue for two months, or perhaps longer.

The advance in coal tends to encourage the miners, while it has a correspondingly depressing effect on the operators, particularly those who have previously contracted for the entire supply on hand. A few miners in the Mahanoy district stepped work this morning, but to-morrow is the day specified for a general suspension.

Capital Punishment.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, April 1.—The Judiciary Committee of the House this morning reported back, with affirmative recommendation, Mr. Bovee's bill in relation to capital punishment.

Death of Mayor Hayes of Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 1.—Mayor Hayes, of this city, died of hemorrhage at 2·30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 1.—Among the bills favorably reported was one urging Congress to abolish West Point.

House bill incorporating the Frankford and Holmesburg Railway was advocated by Mr. Connell, who said it was demanded by the people of the locality through which the road would run, one of the finest rural districts of the city of Philadelphia. It was necessary for the accommodation of the public. The road would not, as had been represented, interfere with the rights of any other company, and there could be no valid objection urged by any one to its construction. He insisted upon the passage of the bill as a measure of justice to his constituents.

Mr. Beck spoke against the bill, which was defeated.

The following House bills were considered:—

Incorporating Orion Club.

Authorizing the Union Passenger Railway to extend their tracks on Seventh and Ninth streets.

Creating two additional assessors in the Twentieth ward.

FROM THE WEST.

"Amendment" Celebration.

TERRE HAUTE, April 1.—The colored people of this city celebrated the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by a salute of one hundred guns last evening. They will have a grand celebration of the event in a few days.

Horace Greeley in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Horace Greeley will deliver the opening address at the next fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, October 30. The association will make extensive improvements in their grounds and buildings for the coming fair, the principal one of which will be the erection of a new amphitheatre.

The Dubuque Riot.

Lynch, the ringleader of the riot on the steamer Dubuque, last fall, arrived here to-day from Arkansas, where he was arrested, and will be taken to Rock Island for trial.

The Freshet.

The rain-storm continues, and the river is rising quite rapidly, with a prospect of high water. All the upper streams are swelling. The steamer Minneapolis left to-day for the foot of Lake Pepin, with some prospects of getting through and reaching St. Paul.

False Reports of Revenue Frauds.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Revenue officers here are greatly surprised at the statements telegraphed from this place to the American Press Association concerning alleged astounding frauds here and elsewhere. They have no information concerning the matter.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, April 1, 1870.

There is a little more animation to-day in financial circles, though the usual spring trade continues extremely dull. Money is in excessive supply at 4½@5 per cent. for call loans upon acceptable securities. Mercantile paper of the best class is in good demand from dealers at about 7 per cent. discount, but lenders are a little more exacting than heretofore on the question of credits, some business failures in the city during the week having created distrust.

The Gold market was dull and weak, with opening sales at 111½ and closing at 111⅝, a decline of ⅜.

In Government bonds there is an active demand, but prices suffer in sympathy with gold.

In the miscellaneous list the only sales were in the Mechanics' Bank at 32, and Ridge Avenue Railroad at 12. Sales were made of the War Loan at 102, and of the coupon 5s at 99½. Sales of city 6s, new issues, at 102½.

Reading Railroad was neglected. Small sales at 48·69@48·81; Camden and Amboy Railroad changed hands at 117. 36⅞ was bid for North Pennsylvania; 52 for Minehill; 35⅝ for Catawissa preferred; and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

The coupons of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad first mortgage bonds are now due and payable at the banking house of William Painter & Co., No. 36 S. Third street.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 Pa 6s W L.cp.	102	7 sh Cam & Am	114
$4000 do..in 1008	102	3 do	117
$500 City 6s. New	102¼	200 sh Read.s30wn	48⅝
$1000 W Jer R 6s	91	100 do	48⅝
$2000 Pa Cp 5s	99	100 do	48·81
$5000 do.Jan&Jy	99	200 do	48¾
9 sh Mech Bank	32	10 sh Ridge av R	12

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 1st mt	98¾	200 sh Read R..b60.	48·81
$2500 City 6s, Old	100⅝	100 do	48⅝
$5000 Elmira 7s	93⅜	100 do	48⅝
6 sh W Phila RR.		200 do	48·81
c&p	64	100 do	48·69
47 sh Wilm'n R.		100 do..s60wn.	48⅝
Monday	52	100 do..is.b30.	48¾
10 sh Leh Na..s5wn	32	100 do	48·69
2 sh Penna R. c.	57	100 do	48⅝
20 do	57	200 do	48⅜
4 do	57	200 do..s60wn.	48⅜
100 sh Read R..s10.	48·69		

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 N Pa 6s	92½	200 sh Read .s30wn.	48·69
$2500 Leh R Ln	90¾	300 do..is.	48¾
100 sh O C & A R.b60	40¾	100 sh Cata Pf..b60.	36

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@114; 5-20s of 1862, 109½@110½; do., 1864, 109@109½; do., 1865, 109⅜@110; do., July, 1865, 107⅞@108; do. do., 1867, 108⅝@109; 1868, 109@109½; do., 10-40s, 105⅜@106½; Cur. 6s, 111⅜@112. Gold, 111⅝.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@114; do., 1862, 109⅜@110⅜; do. 1864, 109@109⅜; do. 1865, 109⅜@109⅝; do. 1865, new, 107⅝@107⅞; do. 1867, do. 108⅜@108⅝; do. 1868, do., 109; 10-40s, 105⅜@106½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅜@112; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 111½@111¾; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $840@850; Central Pacific R. R., $920@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $730@740.

NAES & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	111⅜	11·15 A. M	111⅜
10·02 "	111⅜	12·00 M	111¾
10·55 "	111⅜		

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COAL TRADE, for the week ending Thursday, March 31, 1870:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon	2,211 00
From Schuylkill Haven	4,015 02
Total for week	6,226 02
Previously this year	1,646 06
Total	7,872 08
To same time last year	39,706 10

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The markets have been again active and excited with the speculative interest more closely concentrated on stocks.

"The gold market has again been a disappointment to the speculators for a rise, who seem at 112 to be repeating the sad experience which they acquired at 120 and again at 115. But if the "bulls" do not make money the "bears" are not very large gainers; for, while the "bull" movement for the past few weeks has been a constant shifting of the unimpressionable and unsafe public load from one "bull" to another, the "bears" have had little to solace themselves with in so "stupid" a market. The "bulls" have cheerfully paid two to four per cent. to have their gold carried; but now that the rate has gone as high as 5⅞ and threatens to move up parallel with money, they are indisposed to hold out for that long expected advance. The chances and the normal influences favor a lower range of the premium, but the market has been buoyed up by the recent intimations from Washington that the Funding bill is certain to fail of passage in the House. The normal influences are the weakness and decline in exchange, the arrival of imported specie, the advance of five-twenties in London and the enhancement of the national credit, as shown in the steady reduction of the public debt, the amount for the month just closed being estimated at five millions. In connection with the report about the Funding bill it was stated in the Washington telegrams to-day that in place of the free banking clause the Banking and Currency Committee would offer a bill authorizing an increase of one hundred millions in national bank currency. At first this was regarded as inflation; but, on second thought, the "bears" used it to hammer gold for the reason that it would really contract the greenbacks twenty-five millions. Under this combination of conflicting influences to-day gold yielded slowly to 111⅝, as against 112⅛ at the beginning of business this forenoon. The market was otherwise comparatively dull. At the close the feeling was unsettled, owing to the argument of Judge Hoar before the United States Supreme Court to reopen the decision in the case of the Legal-tender act.

"The rate on call ranged from four to six per cent., with the former as the exceptional rate on Governments, and five to six per cent. as the general rate on stocks. Borrowers on mixed and inferior collaterals paid the highest rate mentioned. The supply of funds in the street is ample and the increased demand was easily met at the figures above specified. The failures last week have made buyers of commercial paper more cautious, but strictly prime names are readily negotiable at seven or eight per cent. The failures of a petroleum house in this city, a shipping house in Philadelphia, and a petroleum house in Pittsburg were announced on the street to-day.

"The market for foreign exchange was again inactive, and rates declined an eighth per cent. for sterling. It seems that the European demand for American securities, inclusive of railway bonds, has supplied the market with an, as yet, inexhaustible supply of bills, and hence the bankers who sought to make what may be styled a "corner" by buying all the surplus cotton bills have been unable to stop the leak in another and unlooked-for quarter. The hundreds of new railroad enterprises all over the country are receiving generous assistance from the capitalists of Europe, with whom first mortgage bonds on any sort of a promising route readily command investment favor. Again, five-twenties have been unusually strong to-day, and were quoted as high as 91⅜ in London this morning—an advance of about one per cent within the past week, all of which influences combine to depress exchange."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam	37⅜
Con. Stock	91¾	Western Union Tele	81⅞
do. scrip	89¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	45¾
N. Y. & Erie Rail	25	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	61
Ph. and Rea. R	97⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	74
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	87⅛	Adams Express	60⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R	99	Wells, Fargo & Co	19⅝
Chi. and N. W. com	72	United States	45
Chi. and N. W. pref.	83¾	Tennessee 6s, new	51
Chi. and R. I. R	119	Gold	111¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	93	Market steady.	

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Stocks dull. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 111⅝. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 110; do. 1864, do., 109; do. 1865, do., 109⅜; do. do. new, 107⅞; do. do. 1867, 108¾; do. 1868, 109¼; 10-40s, 106¼; Virginia 6s, new, 70⅝; Missouri 6s, 92; Canton Co., 65; Cumberland preferred, 32; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 91⅜; Erie, 25⅜; Reading, 97⅛; Adams Express, 60⅝; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 87⅞; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 119; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 192¾; Western Union Telegraph, 32.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Cotton firmer but quiet; sales 800 bales middling upland at 22¾c.; middling Orleans, 23¼. State and Western Flour dull, but without decided change; Southern heavy. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn is without decided change. Oats firm but quiet; State, 60@63c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; mess, $26@26·62; prime, $19·50@20·50. Lard—steam, in tierces, 14¾@14¾c. Whisky firm but quiet at 99¾c.@$1.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Cotton dull, but prices firm at 22¾c. asked. Flour dull and small business. Wheat quiet and unchanged; Pennsylvania, $1·28@1·30. Corn less active; white, $1·01@1·03; yellow, $1@1·01. Oats 57@58c. Rye $1. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 1.—There is very little demand for Flour except from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels in lots at $4·37½@4·50 for superfine; $4·62½@4·75 for extras; $5@5·75 low grade and choice Northwestern extra family; $5@6·50 for Pennsylvania do.do.; $5·25@6 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·25@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·50@4·62½ per barrel. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The Wheat market presents no new feature, and only 1000 bushels were taken at $1·23@1·25 for fair and prime Western and Pennsylvania red. Rye is held at 90@93c. for Western. Corn is unsettled and the recent advance is well maintained. Sales of 5000 bushels yellow in the cars and from store at $1·03. Oats are scarce and firm; 2500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania sold at 56@59c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Cloverseed is in active demand at the last advance. 500 bushels sold part at $8·25@9, and part on secret terms. Timothy ranges from $6@6·25.

Whisky is firmer; 160 barrels wood and iron-bound sold at $1@1·01.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, April 1.—Arrived, steamship Bremen, from Bremen.

PORT OF PHILADELPH

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE CAUSES OF DULL TIMES.

From the Chicago Republican.

One of the most notorious facts is the stagnation in business throughout a widespread portion of this country. While nobody doubts the fact, thousands differ about the causes. We have our own opinion on this question, and here are our reasons for the faith that is in us:—

In 1865, McCulloch instituted his policy of contraction. He burned many thousand dollars of currency, and thus very materially reduced the volume of the circulating medium. A cry of remonstrance came from the people, and his restrictions were brought to a close by Congressional enactment. Despite this stoppage, these had accomplished a certain extent of their mission.

This persistent effort to get back to a resumption of specie payments was accompanied by a variety of influences leading in the direction of panic. There was not only an enforced but a natural contraction of the currency. While Secretary McCulloch was burning up millions of greenbacks every month, the area over which the currency was spreading was very largely increased. For instance, the South had few banks and little of the circulating medium of the country. California contracted payments on a basis of gold. The Pacific Railroads were not yet opened. Greenbacks and national bank notes were confined within restricted limits.

With the cessation of hostilities between the sections, came a dispersion of the currency, whose other name is contraction. Regions which never before had contained a dollar of greenbacks, soon absorbed every dollar of national currency of all sorts they could attract. This progressive movement brought about a stringency in the money market. It became difficult to borrow money for reasonable commercial periods. The tendency, more and more, was to loan money on call. This custom, however, made it more and more difficult for business men to carry their burdens. The inevitable consequence was that they curtailed operations. In doing this, various employes went out of situations. These became competitors at once with those who had places. At once ensued a competition for the sale of services. This of course operated to reduce compensation. As each person was crowded out, without resort for subsistence but the sale of his services, the war on salaries and wages accumulated. Moreover, the purchasing power of the community was, at the same time, diminishing. Every one deprived of the power of earning a livelihood was necessarily abridged in his power to make purchases. All this, of course, meant a falling off of trade. There was plenty to sell, but there were constantly fewer and fewer buyers. Such is increasingly the condition of the North. Thousands upon thousands are without employment, and the number is regularly augmenting without the prospect of diminution. There is a competition for the sale of services, and this competition grows constantly stronger and stronger. Here we get at the secret of the dullness of the times. Men who have no money cannot buy; men who cannot find employment cannot earn money; men who have no money and cannot earn it are in no condition to be purchasers of commodities, either for speculation or for consumption. Under such circumstances it is impossible not to have dull times.

Meantime, the South, so lately desolated and almost bankrupt, is prosperous. Why? Because there a competition for the employment of service is taking place. The great cry is for laborers. Every person who seeks it can find labor, and reasonable compensation. In various parts of the cotton belt, negroes are able to accumulate from $500 to $3000 for one year's work, as their share of the growing crop. It is because labor is scarce and high. These persons, at best, are only skilled farm hands, conversant with the culture of the fleecy staple. While they reap a harvest of returns upon their daily toil, thousands in the North stand upon the verge of suffering, perhaps almost of starvation. While there is a plethora of laborers at the North, there is lack at the South—in other words, in one section, there is a competition for the sale; in the other, a competition for the employment of labor.

It may be asked, why do not the excess of laborers in the one section seek employment in the other section, where there is a lack? We reply, because there is no means to exchange localities. The man who has not one cent in his pocket is in poor condition to pay for the warm meal he needs; so the man who has been weeks out of work is in poor condition to seek new scenes of employment.

Here we get at the secret of dull times. The purchasing power of the community, compulsorily, has been signally diminished. Wholesalers cannot sell, because retailers cannot sell; retailers cannot sell, because customers have no money with which to purchase. Reverse these conditions. Give employment to the idle; pay wages to those without work, and the purchasing power of the masses will be increased. Then, the man who is now impecunious will have something to spend; from these purchases profits will flow in upon dealers; retailers will patronize wholesalers; and so the movement of recuperation will go on, from the bottom to the top.

Dull times, then, are not so much due to over-production, as to inability to consume. Set in motion the influences which increase the circulation of commodities, and immediately we shall have an accession of prosperity.

CANING AND COWHIDING.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is an epidemic of personal chastisement in the land. Men and women, mounted upon their injuries, are "making for" other men and women, who are supposed to have injured them, with a ferocity which is truly formidable. In Chicago lately the dramatic Amazons of the Thompson Burlesquers thus unsexed themselves, and, for once in their lives, exhibited the most violent seriousness. In our own city recently one of our own guild was greatly fustigated on account of an unlucky piece of his penmanship. The telegraph brings us daily descriptions of these resorts to the cane as the avenger of wounded honor. Thus, in Chicago again, one Maurice Langloth, who is the city editor of a German newspaper, betrayed perhaps by that yearning for sensational variety which renders feverish almost the whole race of city editors, published some scandal of and concerning the Frau Stielman, a German actress, a woman of great fame and equal virtue. Like a swift but savage Camilla, she at once scoured the streets of Chicago, and skimmed into the office of the Teutonic journal, where, between her and the urban snapper-up of trifles, ensued a word combat of the intensest volubility. This, we grieve to say, ended somewhat tragically, for the city editor (we are loth to write it), maddened by the repartees of Mrs. Stielman, was so ungallant as to stab her with that instrument of his vocation, "a penknife." For this he was conducted to a dungeon; but soon getting out again, he resumed at once the business of speaking evil of Thespians, and especially of a man and maiden at the same theatre. For this he was duly flogged "by two young men" upon the pavement, this time "with a horsewhip;" and so the honor of the young persons at the theatre may be considered as asserted and duly demonstrated.

This business of chastising is getting, it seems to us, a little stale and tedious. It would be quite refreshing to hear of somebody who, having been blown to a great height in the journalistic columns, did stoically determine to regard his involuntary elevation with profound contempt. Speaking for ourselves personally, and as a general thing, we had rather be despised than caned, and anybody who feels disposed is, by these presents, accorded full liberty to regard us with the utmost loathing and horror; to consider us as absolutely beneath his notice, and especially to treat us with that form of contempt which is called and known as the silent. In this miscellaneous world we have never dilated with the absurd ambition of trying to please everybody. Spades are spades, and none the less so though we may euphonically designate them as shovels. In the course of human events, of which destiny has designated us as annalists, it sometimes becomes necessary to speak of human obliquities, and to speak of them with a reasonable degree of sharpness. It happens—of course at rare intervals—that newspapers should sometimes speak the truth, not merely of measures, but of men; and sometimes to mitigate an offense against decency is substantially to publish not "a lie" (for that is a word which it is never proper to use), but let us say "an untruth," which is a more comfortable expression. Therefore, we may be obliged to call a man sometimes by a hard name; but should we do so, we hereby permit, allow, and license that man to consider us as caned or cowhided—to post the fact, as if it were a fact, in all bar-rooms, exchanges, and other places where men most do congregate—to boast and brag and swagger up and down the town at our expense; and to publish, if he pleases, in a pamphlet, the particulars of our chastisement. He will thus experience all the pleasures without the perils of a heroic action, while it will be our own good luck to escape the pangs. For his consolation, we assure him that he will find fools enough to believe him; to glory greatly in his valor and our own discomfiture; to narrate the tale in all companies to which they may gain admission with a perfect *crescendo* of circumstances; and to consider us as a thing to be pointed at, ridiculed, and despised. He will thus acquire immense reputation: our own will not be materially hurt; everything will go on serenely, without recourse to the low and vulgar expedient of flogging, which is only fit for the Five Points or for Donnybrook Fair. Men beaten in the abstract feel no bruises, while the complacency of men who so beat them is perfectly illimitable.

To suppose that a newspaper can be conducted without provoking the extreme wrath of somebody, is the acme of absurdity. Part, and a great part, of the legitimate business of journalism is to give offense to those who are deserving of public censure. When we are all virtuous together this will be different; at present the fact, however mortifying to the pride of human nature, remains fixed. The censor must do his duty, although he may himself be very far from faultless. To the honest public he is responsible for veracity and fair intention; to those he may offend for the caning—in the abstract!

THE RING AND THE REPUBLICANS.

From the N. Y. World.

The most noteworthy thing in the proceedings at Albany on Wednesday is the fact that the Republicans of the Assembly voted in a body for the Tweed charter. The covert *liaison* which has long existed between the ring and the Republican party was celebrated yesterday as an open marriage. The nuptials promise a new progeny of corruption. It is a union cemented by "the cohesive power of public plunder." There has long been a partition of the city spoils between the parties to this new arrangement, who have adroily played into each other's hands, and are so accustomed to act together that the Republicans find no difficulty in coming to the rescue of the ring, when the ring is pushed to an extremity. The half-and-half Board of Supervisors, of which Tweed is the head and the master-spirit, and which has long had the bad eminence of being more notoriously, more reekingly corrupt than any other combination on Manhattan Island, was the fruit of a bargain between dishonest Democrats in this city and dishonest Republicans at Albany for mutual gain and advantage. This great head of the city sore, where all the most corrupt humors gather and fester, is left untouched by the Tweed charter; and this is one of the inducements by which the ring has won Republican support. The other corrupt inducements will appear in due time, if this monstrosity of a charter should pass the Senate. Mayor Hall, the creature and tool of the ring, who is to be kept in office to make all the new appointments, is pledged to appoint Republicans to places in all the new commissions; and it is in consideration of this pledge, and of leaving the Ring-Republican Board of Supervisors untouched, that the Republicans of the Legislature have decided to go *en masse* for the Tweed charter.

This is a Democratic city. The Democratic voters outnumber the Republican voters three to one. If this city enjoyed the same right of self-government which is accorded to all other localities, Republicans could hold no offices here, and would have no part of the city patronage. It has been a standing topic of complaint by the Democracy of the city, and a standing topic of invective by the hypocritical ring, that the Republicans have used their power in the Legislature to foist their partisans into office in a city where no Republicans could be elected by the votes of the people. When the Democratic party got control of the Legislature, it was expected that this wrong would be redressed. But what do we find? We have seen the ring opposing and defeating every wholesome reform which would deprive its members of their dishonest gains; and now, to keep themselves in power, they make a corrupt alliance with the Republicans based on a promise to give them as large a show in the city government as they have possessed under the odious legislative commissions. We are to have as many Republican officers in the city under the Tweed charter, as there were under the system which is about to be displaced in form, while it is retained in substance. We are to have the same number of Republican Supervisors to share the plunder of new court house and Harlem bridge jobs; we are to have an intermixture of Republican Police Commissioners, Republican Commissioners of the Central Park under a new name, and so on to the end of the long chapter of city departments. This profligate bargain had been concluded before the inglorious flight of Tweed and his skulking adherents on Monday, and it was in pursuance of this understanding that Kennedy's police were poured into and around Tammany Hall on Monday afternoon and evening, to shut out the Tammany Committee from their own building, under a preposterous pretense of keeping the public peace. The double-faced Tweed, who had sanctioned, nay called, the meeting, was manager-in-chief in this ridiculous stratagem to prevent its being held. Kennedy, his Republican confederate, sent well on to a thousand armed policemen to support him in this disgraceful, cowardly manœuvre. Everything had been concocted and arranged between the ring and its Republican allies before the city clock struck twelve on Sunday night. Kennedy had been informed of the alliance between Tweed and the Republican members of the Legislature.

This corrupt coalition causes all Republicans who have any remaining sense of decency to hang their heads with shame, and blush from ear to ear. After all the noisy denunciations of the ring which have resounded through their journals, year in and year out, since the ring came into power, it is a pretty spectacle indeed to see all their members of the Legislature leaping into the water to pull up the drowning ring by the locks, and save its precious, invaluable life! These Republicans are willing to uproot the commissions which are their own work, and have been the theme of their constant eulogy, because they find that, by this means, they can continue their partnership with the Ring, and remain joint sharers with it of the city plunder. The *Evening Post* remoustrated, Wednesday, against this disgrace; but it preached to the winds. The coalition had been clinched, and the parties to it are deaf to argument. It is all bargain and sale; all hire and salary. The *Post* might as well preach to a hungry ass beginning to brouse on the succulent cabbage-plants in a garden, or to a wolf just inserting its fangs in the quivering flesh of a lamb, as to the Republicans who have just completed this scandalous bargain with Tweed.

GENERAL GRANT, THE SENATE, AND THE DOMINICAN TREATY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The United States Senate, since the purchase of Alaska (481,000 square miles on the main land and a string of islands which no man can number stretching clean across the Pacific Ocean, and all for $7,200,000 in California gold), has become somewhat distrustful of any further investments for the present in real estate. The Conscript Fathers, in fact, look upon Alaska, the home of the white bear, as a white elephant, and not knowing what to do with him they don't want any more elephants, white or black. Hence the failure of the St. Thomas treaty, although certain volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and tidal waves in that quarter played the mischief with the King of Denmark. Even Cuba appears to have lost its attractions as the "key of the Gulf," and the splendid island of St. Domingo, rich beyond comparison in all the riches of the tropics, goes begging in the Senate, although offered for a song.

General Grant has concluded a treaty with the Government concerned for the annexation of the republic of Dominica—two-thirds or more of the island of St. Domingo, the republic of Hayti holding the remainder. The annexation of Dominica would be speedily followed by that of Hayti, thus securing us the entire island, the possession of which would inevitably soon result in the acquisition of all the surrounding islands, beginning with Cuba. Moreover, Senator Morton has shown that in 1789 (when negro slavery was in full blast there) the productions of St. Domingo reached the enormous figure of one hundred and fifty million dollars per annum, giving employment to seven hundred vessels and twenty-seven thousand seamen—facts which sufficiently attest the amazing riches and capacities of the island. In our possession this maximum of one hundred and fifty millions of products would soon be restored. In coffee and sugar alone the crops of the island within ten years would reduce the cost of coffee throughout the United States to one-third its present price, and sugar to one-half. How and why, then, is it that the Senate opposes this treaty which provides to secure us this island for a bagatelle?

Mr. Sumner, they say, does not want any more niggers. He has had enough. On his Alabama claims he is looking to the acquisition of Canada and the white folks up there; but he shrinks from Mexico, Cuba, St. Domingo and all those tropical places, because of the niggers and hybrids of all shades and crosses which make up their population. We had supposed that the fifteenth amendment, establishing perfect equality of colors and races, would give us scope and verge enough to take in everything down to Brazil. But, then, it appears Mr. Sumner has other objections to Dominica, such as the unknown debts of that republic, and upon these, it is said, the Senate is dead against this treaty.

Just here, however, we have a touch of the shrewd common sense and far-reaching sagacity of General Grant. He proposes that the Senate shall suspend action upon the treaty until a competent commission to Dominica shall have inquired into all these objections, and made a straight and specific contract in dollars and cents. And we cannot believe that this fair proposition will be disregarded by the Senate.

The President's reasons for the acquisition of the island we hold to be conclusive. In the article of sugar (of which the United States consume seventy-five million dollars' worth) and in coffee and other tropical products St. Domingo would largely contribute to turn the general balance of trade in our favor. Then the laws of Cuba and Porto Rico being against our commerce, the possession of St. Domingo is necessary to establish our trade on a proper footing in the West Indies, and will do it. Again, our country has become so immense that it needs outposts for military security against hostile European combinations, and nowhere do we need a commanding outpost so much as in the Gulf of Mexico. Such are General Grant's views of the importance of this Dominican treaty of annexation; and though obstructed for the present in the Senate, the proposed acquisition on the general argument indicated must prevail.

A PRINCE IS ALSO A MAN.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The acquittal of Pierre Bonaparte for the slaying of Victor Noir will cause great excitement in France, no doubt, but we cannot say that the trial was an unfair one, or that the verdict was unjust. Had any prominent citizen in this country been so persistently and violently assailed by a newspaper as the royal family in France has been assailed by the *Marseillaise;* had the character of a wife and the virtue of a sister been publicly dragged into the controversy; had vile personal abuse of each and every member of the family attacked been continued so long as to cause a natural intensity of indignation towards the parties so conducting a paper; had two of these parties then waited upon a member of the family in question, themselves armed, to demand a hostile meeting, it is scarcely conceivable that hot words and hot deeds would not have followed. Probably there is not a jury in America which would have found a man guilty of murder for a shot fired under such circumstances, and it would make little difference whether the family whose assailed honor prompted him to the deed was popular, wealthy, conspicuous in public affairs, or insignificant. In this country, at least, the kind of assaults which the coadjutors of Rochefort have been making upon the Empress, the Emperor, and the whole Bonaparte family, would be expected to lead to something besides hot words. Without justifying him in the least, then, we are forced to admit that his acquittal is neither strange, nor would it have been unlikely had the slayer been of other than royal family. It appeared that the Prince was neither a cruel nor a brutal man; that he was kind to his dependants and neighbors; that he was fiery and passionate when his feelings were roused by insult or injustice; that in this case he had been goaded to the most intense feeling by such insults as have rarely been suffered to appear in any paper claiming to be decent. Had not Eugenie, Louis Napoleon and Pierre Bonaparte been of the reigning family, not a solitary creature in all France would have listened to such language with any other feeling than indignation and shame. Now public men, and even monarchs, have some private feelings. Beneath the crown there is still a man or a woman, and if the feelings most common to humanity are outraged, perhaps the monarch has the same right to avenge the wrong that any private citizen would have. Those who clamored for the conviction of Pierre Bonaparte wanted to deny to him an excuse which they would have been prompt to claim for themselves, and had he not been of the royal family, men would have felt very differently of a shooting so provoked.

The sober second thought of the French people, if it ever comes, will condemn for the slaying of Victor Noir not so much the man who fired the fatal shot, as the man whose boundless abuse, indecency, and intemperance of language have brought both the press and the revolutionary party of France into a certain disrepute. Rochefort slew not only Noir, but others, when his unreasoning behavior brought about a street riot which had in it neither sense nor object. It is a bad sign for France that men of that sort are accepted in some sense as leaders and representatives of the people, and it will be long before a people who read with avidity blackguardly personal abuse and mistake that for patriotism, will establish any stable and well-adjusted free institutions.

"LET THE WAYWARD SISTERS GO IN PEACE."

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.

This remark has been attributed to General Winfield Scott, when his advice was solicited in regard to the proposed secession of the Southern States. But it was determined by the loyal men of the nation that they should not go. And after a desperate struggle the territory was reclaimed, the true men of the South advised and assisted to restore republican forms of government. And the aid of all others, with but few exceptions, solicited in the patriotic enterprise. After a long struggle, with varying fortunes, governments were at length erected in the Southern States, and the Constitutions adopted by large majorities, approved by the representatives of the people in Congress assembled. But there was the most bitter hostility evinced against these acts of the Republican party, and here in the South, from the riots at Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile, Richmond, and Savannah, down to the present time, the more desperate portion of those who hate the General Government have signalized that hatred by the perpetration of outrages of a most flagrant character upon the persons and property of loyal citizens for the purposes of revenge as well as of intimidation. The story of their deeds in North Carolina is the story of their deeds in other States. And they have but one end in view, the subjection of true men to their will and a repossession of office, place, and power, whence they can embarrass the General Government, destroy the national credit, glorify the lost cause, reduce the negroes to peonage, and hold their own again with lofty heads despite the results of the war or of future consequences.

It has been only eighteen months since they moved for the utter annihilation of the Southern State Governments. Foiled in this, they now attempt to get control of the machinery of those Governments, under the falsest pretenses, and with the coolest effrontery. In their hands the State Governments will be annihilated, destroyed and rebelized. It is the old wolf in the skin of another sheep, which it has just slaughtered.

Shall the wayward sisters go? Will the Congress stand by and see its work pulled to pieces, in violation of the final terms of the settlement? We believe that it will not, but a strange apathy seems to have fallen upon that body—it makes haste to do some things, and leave undone others, while the impending danger thicken, and the whistle of a klan of murderers floats on every breeze under all the night skies of the Southern heavens. We do not wish to use force, but when force is used, it must be met with force. We do not wish to retaliate, but we should certainly do so if attacked and maltreated, and hold to responsibility a life or a limb as worthy as ours, and as dear to others as these precious gifts are to ourself and to our friends.

When this Ku-Klux organization is dissolved and exposed to the infamy which it merits, then the moderate men of the other party will be welcomed into power, if it be their fortune, by generous foes, after a fair contest, in which truth shall be left free to combat error. Then the halcyon days of chivalric difference will be restored; but so long as moderate men, as they call themselves, remain in the same ranks with murderers and assassins, they cannot hope for either confidence from us or from the General Government. Time and time again they have been put forward as figure-heads, but when in the fulfilment of settled purposes the hour to strike a blow arrived, they were set aside, and the arm of their most extreme and destructive associates appeared to deal that blow, coming forth as the power from behind the throne, which is more mighty than the throne itself.

Let the wayward sisters go. No, gentlemen, they will never go. And though it may seem that the question of the immortal Webster, who exclaimed, "Who shall restore the shattered columns of constitutional liberty?" yet remains but half answered, still we believe that those columns will be restored by the hands of those who love the temple, whose front it is their place to adorn, and in whose halls the consecrated fires of liberty burn upon the altars of our country.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

FOR SALE.

BROWN STONE DWELLING AND COACH HOUSE, No. 1507 SPRUCE STREET, FOR SALE CHEAP.
Inquire of DREXEL & CO., 3 23 wfm No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

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TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

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FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRIOR, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

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No. 208 South FOURTH Street,

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DUNTON & LUSSON.
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THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
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MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Santerne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p5

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ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
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WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

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WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
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Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.
We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
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Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.
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Watchmakers and Dealers will find our stock complete, at prices as low as any in the United States.
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THE STEAMSHIP YAZOO,
CATHARINE, MASTER,
WILL SAIL FOR
NEW ORLEANS,
Via Havana,
ON SATURDAY, April 2,
FROM PIER 41,
Foot of QUEEN Street,
At 8 o'clock A. M.
Through Bills of Lading given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS SANTIAGO, and to all points on the Mississippi River between New Orleans and St. Louis.
For rates, as low as by any other route, apply to
WM. L. JAMES,
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LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 5 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 5, 8 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, April 9, at 11 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$35
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....42
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
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(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways, crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
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For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to
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FOR CHARLESTON,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Steamship PROMETHEUS,
will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On THURSDAY, March 31, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8 Dock Street Wharf.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad trains:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO., Agents at Savannah.
1 4

FOR SAVANNAH.
The Steamship PIONEER will sail for Savannah on TUESDAY, April 5, at 8 o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
4 1 3t General Agent.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates
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FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
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HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1 6

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 222 Church Alley, Philadelphia. 2 1 wfmm

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Last evening, at 6 o'clock, Eli Brice, a lad fourteen years of age, and engaged in Schofield's mill, Manayunk, while at the elevator, fell from the third story and was severely injured about the head and back. He was removed to his residence, corner of Cresson and Grape streets, Manayunk.

—The second anniversary of the Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union was held last evening at St. John's Methodist Church, Third street, below George. The church was crowded. Bishop Simpson presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Cummins, Kelley, Paxson, and others. Chaplain McCabe entertained the audience with some excellent music.

—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mr. James Bisset, who was a prominent florist, and who died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence, No. 333 Tasker street. A verdict of "death from apoplexy" was rendered. Another inquest was had upon the body of Elizabeth Smith, colored, who died at No. 1324 Hancock street. The verdict was "death from convulsions." Joseph Mealey, residing at Dean and Budd streets, died suddenly, after a short illness, yesterday morning, and the attending physician declining to give a certificate, the Coroner was notified.

—The Mount Vernon Cornet Band of Wilmington, Delaware, arrived in this city yesterday morning for the purpose of attending the promenade concert given at Liberty Hall, last evening, in honor of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. In the afternoon the band serenaded the City Councils, then in session at the State House. A serenade was also given to Major McKee of the Excelsior Reserve Regiment.

—The American and Foreign Bible Society of New York city held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the First Baptist Church, corner of Broad and Arch streets, for the purpose of considering the proposition made to unite their society with the American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia. After devotional exercises, the act passed by the New York Legislature authorizing the union of the two societies was read. The Publication Association also held a meeting, and a long discussion followed in reference to the consolidation, after which a motion was made to appoint a committee from the two boards to prepare an act acceptable to both boards, and have the same passed.

—Shortly before six o'clock last night a fire broke out in the distillery of J. Dorlan, on Willow street, below New Market. Before the flames could be extinguished the building and machinery were considerably damaged, but the whisky on hand, about eleven barrels, was saved. The fire is supposed to have originated from whisky leaking from a barrel in the bonded warehouse attached to the distillery, into the steam boilers of the latter. The damage to the machinery is estimated at between $4000 and $5000, upon which there is an insurance of $5000. The distillery was in operation at the time, but the mash in the tubs was not injured by the fire. The amount of damage to the building was not known.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112.

—Spain does not purpose any interference in the affairs of the Pope and the council.

—McFarland's trial, for the murder of A. L. Richardson, will be commenced on Monday next.

—Caldwell was given up to the United States authorities by the Canadian Government yesterday.

—A reduction of about five per cent. is to be made on through pssssenger rates to leading points South.

—Meetings are being held all over the country to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of General Thomas.

—The remains of General Thomas were forwarded East, from San Francisco, yesterday. The body is to be interred at Troy.

—Burglars entered the Peabody tomb on Wednesday night and stole the silver mountings from the casket. They have been arrested.

—It is reported from Washington that Colonel Taylor will be given his seat in the House in the Fifth Pennsylvania Congressional district.

—A sheriff was killed in Ouachita parish, Louisiana, on Wednesday night, and a prisoner, under arrest for murder, liberated from jail.

—It was incorrectly reported that a minority report had been presented to the House from the Election Committee in the case of Taylor vs. Reading.

Foreign Affairs.

—Pere Hyacinthe has turned journalist.

—The Irish Peace bill has passed the House of Lords.

—A bill amendatory of the Neutrality laws is promised by the English Government.

—It is said that the Infallibility dogma is to be at once discussed in the Œcumenical Council.

—Nearly all the persons arrested in connection with the alleged conspiracy in Paris are workmen.

—The international four-oared race is to be rowed on the St. Lawrence, near Montreal, at the close of July.

—It was stated in the Spanish Cortes yesterday that no reliance can be placed in Cuban war telegrams from New York.

—The Faith dogma has been promulgated by the Œcumenical Council. The Armenian Bishops refusing to yield their assent to it are to be excommunicated.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Meeting of Both Branches of City Councils.

Both branches of the City Government met yesterday afternoon. The business transacted was as follows:—

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair. The following business was transacted:

A communication was received from the women's branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, inviting members of Councils to attend the annual meeting of the Society, April 6, at the Mercantile Library Hall, which was accepted.

Mr. Charles S. Smith, Superintendent of Girard Estate, presented his final account. He states that the balance on hand February 28, 1870, was $105,992. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Fareira offered a resolution to protect members of Councils from annoyance and to expedite business. Objection was made and it was withdrawn.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution, instructing the Commissioners of City Property to report the probable cost of erecting two sections of market houses on Girard avenue, between Howard street and Franklin avenue. Referred.

Mr. McIlvain presented a petition of the property owners of Forty-second street, asking for the improvement and paving of that street; also, a resolution directing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to notify the property owners of Darby road to lay plank footways. Referred.

An ordinance was also presented by the same gentleman appropriating $3000 for the purpose named. In case the property owners fail to comply with the provisions of the resolution, suit to be brought for the amount expended by the city. Referred.

Mr. Hodgdon, chairman of the Water Committee, reported an ordinance appropriating $1,000,000 to the department for supplying the city with water, for improvements in the various works. Passed.

Mr. Shoemaker, chairman of the Committee on Law, presented a resolution directing the removal of the turn-table of the Green and Coates Street Railway Company, on Green street near Eighth. Adopted.

The same gentleman presented a report stating that the salaries of the Judges of the District Court and Common Pleas, by the act of April 11, 1868, were increased $2000 per annum by the State, in addition to that already paid them by this city. The committee are of the opinion that the Judges of the Court named are entitled to $2000 each for the year 1868, 1869 and 1870, and recommend the passage of an ordinance appropriating the necessary sum. Passed—yeas 19, nays 7.

Mr. Fareira, from the Committee on Schools, reported an ordinance for the erection of a new school building on Highland avenue, in the Twenty-second ward, and appropriating $20,000 therefor. Passed.

Also, an ordinance transferring $4000 of the school appropriation from the Seventeenth district to the Fifth, for the erection of a school for colored children at Sixth and Lombard streets. Passed.

The committee also reported in favor of using the city arsenal building, Broad and Race streets, for the Girls' Normal school. Referred back to the committee at their request.

The following bills from Common Council were considered:

One appropriating $1500 to refurnish the Shiffler school-house, Third street, above Brown. Concurred in.

Also, asking the Legislature to repeal the tax bill. Concurred in.

One requesting the Legislature to require railroad companies hereafter to lay wooden pavements between their tracks.

An ordinance relating to paving the streets in the Twenty-fourth ward. Concurred in.

One making an appropriation for paying road juries. Concurred in.

Mr. Hopkins presented a resolution authorizing the President to appoint an additional doorkeeper of the chamber, at a compensation of $10 per month. Adopted.

The Chair presented a communication from Jas. Charles, chairman of the committee of arrangements on the celebration of the fifteenth amendment, asking the use of Independence square to-day, April 1, for holding a mass meeting in celebration of the ratification of the amendment. Granted.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This branch met at the usual hour, president Wagner in the chair.

A number of petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Hall presented a resolution requesting the Legislature to repeal the act relative to the collection of taxes.

The bill referred to is the one which was signed by the Governor and had never passed the Legislature.

Mr. Bardsley said that the Finance Committee had visited Harrisburg and had been on the floor whenever the bill was discussed, and that the bill was never passed. Many of the members of the Legislature had declared it to be the boldest fraud ever known.

Mr. Buzby thought another resolution should be appended, stating the indignation which the Chamber felt at the ra cality perpetrated. The resolution was postponed.

Mr. Huhn presented a petition from the citizens of the Fifteenth ward, relative to the deficiency of water.

He also offered a resolution to appoint a commission to ascertain the cause of the deficiency in the supply of water in the Fifteenth and Twentieth wards, and to provide a remedy. Referred to the Committee on Water.

Mr. Buzby moved to resume the consideration of Mr. Hall's resolution. Agreed to.

An amendment was added, censuring the Representatives and Senators who permitted the wrong to be done, and those who refused to redress the same when discovered. The yeas and nays were called, and the resolution was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Hetzell presented a resolution to inquire into the means used to substitute the bill for the collection of delinquent taxes, in place of the bill that passed. Agreed to.

Mr. Gilbert presented an ordinance, making an appropriation for the erection of a new schoolhouse in the Twenty-second ward. Referred.

Mr. Judge presented a resolution granting permission to certain persons to drive wagons over the curb on Emerald street. Referred to Committee on Police.

Mr. Allen presented an ordinance to make an appropriation for the erection of public schools. Referred.

Mr. Bardsley, chairman of the Committee on Finance, presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $2000 to the City Commissioners to pay road jurors. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $344 86 to pay a certain judgment. Agreed to.

Mr. S. Miller, of the Committee on Highways, presented a resolution for the paving of Green Hill and Nineteenth streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to open Butler street, in the Twenty-fifth ward. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to grade, curb and pave East street, Manayunk. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to grade Clayton and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance supplementary to an ordinance repealing an ordinance relative to paving streets and avenues in the city. Agreed to.

Mr. Huhn, of the Committee on Police, presented an ordinance granting permission to Mr. Thomas Patten to erect a wooden building at Second street and Erie avenue. Agreed to.

A communication was received from colored citizens, asking the use of Independence square for a mass meeting this morning to celebrate the adoption of the fifteenth amendment. The request was granted.

Mr. Willits, of the Committee on Surveys, presented an ordinance for the laying of drain pipe on Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Postponed.

Mr. W. F. Miller, of the Committee on Election Divisions, presented an ordinance for the subdivision of Sixteenth division of the Twentieth ward into three divisions. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley presented a resolution instructing the City Controller to sign warrants from 3184 to 3186, inclusive. Agreed to.

Select Council bills were then taken up, as follows:

One making an appropriation of $1,000,000 for supplying the city with water. Agreed to.

One making an appropriation of $42,000 to pay the Judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas for 1868, 1869 and 1870. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

One granting permission to Thomas Potter to erect a wooden building, with an amendment. Concurred in.

One making an appropriation of $20,000 to erect a school-house in the Twenty-second ward, to be paid out of a loan to be created. Agreed to.

One directing the removal of the turn-table from Eighth and Coates streets. Agreed to.

One transferring certain items in an appropriation for school purposes. Agreed to.

One discharging the Committee on Law from the consideration of the subject of paying certain assessors. Agreed to.

One authorizing the chief Commissioner of Highways to pave Long lane.

No quorum voting the Chamber adjourned.

CITY ITEMS.

A FOOD TREASURE FROM THE SEA.—If the sea in its wrath has swallowed up an enormous amount of property, it has more than balanced the account by giving us in return many inestimable treasures. One of these is the nutritious sea moss growing upon its otherwise barren shores, and cropping out from wave-washed rocks

"That stand far out in ocean like pilgrims from the land."

Here, if disposed to air our botany, we might volunteer a technical description of the varieties of the cryptogamic order to which the sea lichens belong; but our present object being simply utilitarian and practical, we only propose to show that the more valuable of all the sea mosses—the Carrageen or Irish Moss—has been rendered, by a new process of manufacture, far superior to any article of its class heretofore introduced either in Europe or America.

The new preparation of this marine vegetable (if it may be so called) was patented only a few weeks ago under the name of SEA MOSS FARINE, and its purity, palatability, and extraordinary nutrimental properties are attested by competent scientific authority, and by those still more potential evidences of excellence—general popularity and extensive sales. The addition to our national bill of fare of an article which is claimed to be pre-eminently economic, as well as peculiarly wholesome, nourishing, and delicious, is a matter of great interest to the public, and, therefore, a proper subject of newspaper comment. Accordingly, the attention of the press, in all parts of the country, has been attracted to this new product, or rather this new manufacture of a natural product well known to the scientific world for its fattening, strength-sustaining qualities. Editors and newspaper correspondents in all parts of the country seem to have investigated the merits of the Sea Moss Farine pretty thoroughly. It has been subjected to the experimentum crucis in numberless kitchens, and to the criticism of numberless epicurean palates, and the result, as far as we can judge, is a universal verdict in its favor. It has been placed, so to speak, in the front rank of our food staples, and all that has been said of it by the patentee (Mr. Rand), and the Company interested in its sale, appears to be approved and confirmed by public opinion.

Its uses, as set forth by the reports of scientific experts, are many and various. In the first place, when employed in the preparation of puddings, custards, blanc mange, creams, gruels, and scores of other delicacies for the family table or the sick room, it adds largely to the quantity of nutriment derivable from the other materials; and in the second place renders the dish, whatever it may be, far more digestible and agreeable to the taste than it would have been without this cheap and pure ingredient. Such is the testimony of a large number of the most prominent hotel-keepers in New York and other cities, and of a committee appointed by the Farmers' Club of the American Institute to pronounce judgment on the new edible. The committee of ladies, among whom was an eminent medical graduate and the wife of the Secretary of the Institute, state in their report that a packet of Sea Moss Farine, costing twenty-five cents, will produce, when combined with milk in due proportion, full sixteen quarts of blanc mange, while a packet of corn starch, maizena or farina, costing sixteen cents, will only produce, with the like quantity of milk, from four to six quarts—thus showing that the new food staple is actually worth, as a means of nourishment, about *one hundred and fifty per cent. more* than the heretofore popular preparations from maize and grain. It is also stated that it has none of the heating properties of ordinary farinaceous food, and is digested and assimilated with wonderful rapidity.

As far as we can judge, the conclusions at which the scientific world, the press, and the public have arrived with regard to Rand's Sea Moss Farine are founded on incontrovertible facts, and we have no hesitation in warmly recommending the article to our readers as an essential of the economic cuisine, and as a genuine luxury. To dyspeptics we feel assured it will prove an invaluable blessing. It is manufactured by a company with ample means (located at No. 53 Park place, New York), known as the Sea Moss Farine Company.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·44	MOON RISES	7·05
SUN SETS	6·24	HIGH WATER	2·01

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, D. C. McCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Westphalia	Havre	New York	Mar. 12
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Mar. 12
Bremen	Havre	New York	Mar. 16
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 17
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 19

FOR EUROPE.

Australia	New York	Glasgow	April 2
Bellona	New York	London	April 2
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 2
Lafayette	New York	Havre	April 2
Rhein	New York	Bremen	April 2
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	April 2
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool v. H.	April 5
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	April 6
Hansa	New York	Bremen	April 7
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 9
Donau	New York	Bremen	April 9
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	April 9
Atalanta	New York	London	April 9
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	April 13

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	April 2
City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	April 2
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	April 2
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	April 2
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	April 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Ocean Eagle, Luce, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Vraie, Mason, Caibarien, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, Bridgeport, N. J., Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. bark Diligentia, Humphreys, 65 days from Alicante, with old rails to B. Crawley & Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co. 26th ult., lat. 37 50 N., long. 70 25 W., fell in with schr Grace Clifton, of Key West, waterlogged and abandoned, with foremast standing and foretopmast and sails gone; bore down for her, but found no one on board.
Schr Ontara, Sprague, 14 days from Havana, with sugar to John Mason & Co.
Br. schr Laura Belle, Greene, 10 days from Halifax, N. S., with fish to Kennedy, Stairs & Co.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, 5 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Nicholson.
Schr Sarah Fisher, Carlisle, from Richmond, Va., with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.
Schr Muskee, Maui, from James river, with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.
Schr Quickstep, Smith, from Richmond, Va., with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., in ballast to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamtug S. J. Christian, Fowler, from Delaware Breakwater. Passed off the Buoy on the Middle, brigs Ethel Bolton, from Matanzas; H. Houston, from Cardenas; Planet, from do.; Mai, from London; and schr Grace Webster, from Havana.

ARRIVED AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

Schr Eva, Turner, from Sinnepaxon Bay, Md., with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.
Schr D. C. Gayther, Webb, from Richmond, Va., with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, March 31. — Five barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
Van Buren, with guano, for Philadelphia.
Harvest Queen, with brimstone, for Baltimore.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 31.—Only two barges will leave in tow to-night, the J. J. Munger and Hart, for New York, coal laden.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, April 1.—Barge G. H. Preston, with grain for New York, will leave this evening. The Henry L. Wilgus, with coal for Chesapeake City, left last night. L. S. C.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of March, 1870, compared with the same period in 1869:—

	1870. For.	Coast.	Total.	1869. For.	Coast.	Tot.
Ships	3	..	3	4	1	5
Steamships	3	..	3	2	..	2
Barks	21	..	21	17	..	17
Brigs	25	..	25	44	7	51
Schooners	56	494	550	47	599	646
Sloops	..	391	391	..	431	431
Steamers	..	264	264	..	218	218
Barges	..	217	217	..	289	289
Boats	..	280	280	..	219	219
Total	88	1646	1734	114	1764	1878

MEMORANDA.

Ship Nimbus, Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 18th ult.
Ship Henry S. Sanford, Dunphy, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 17th ult.
Ship Progress, Simmons, hence for Antwerp, off Dover 18th ult.
Ship Betty, Nutzhorn, hence for Antwerp, passed Isle of Wight 18th ult.
Ship Tyro, Baker, sailed from Cuxhaven 15th ult. for England.
Ship Portiaw, Rice, from Liverpool 5th Feb. for Philadelphia, with a general cargo, anchored in Five Fathom Hole, Bermuda, 21st ult., leaking badly; on the 22d had four feet of water in the hold; would have to discharge for repairs.
Ship Centaur, Foster, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 8th ult. lat. 50, long. 50.
Schr S. S. Lee, Springer, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 30th ult.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, hence for Portland, put into Boston 30th ult. for a harbor.
Schrs Romeo, Matthews, from Belfast; W. H. Dennis, Bassett; E. J. Raynor, Raynor, and L. Blew, Barrett, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 30th ult.
Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, cleared at Mobile 26th ult for Georgetown, in ballast.
Schrs William H. Wilson, Brown; William H. Dennis, Lake, and J. B. Johnson, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 29th ult.
Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bucksport 24th ult.
Schr Maggie Vandusen, Compton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bucksport 26th ult.
Schrs Wainwright, Abrams, hence for Boston, and S. J. Hoyt, Cranmer, hence for New Haven, at New York 30th ult.
Schrs B. Strong, Brown, and Harriet Ryan, Wixon, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 30th ultimo.
Schr Gov. Burton, Steelman, at Jacksonville 22d ult. from New York.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 27th ult.
Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, sailed from Savannah 28th ult. for New York.

MISCELLANY.

The underwriters have received intelligence from their agent that the brig Manlius, from Matanzas, before reported ashore at Clarke's Rohat, has made no water, and the cargo was in fine order.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY, SAN FRANCISCO, March 5, 1870.

SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOL BONDS—ISSUE OF 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City and County Treasurer, San Francisco, until WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of FIFTY (50) BONDS of the City and County of San Francisco, the same being a portion of Three Hundred (300) Bonds authorized to be issued by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act to Provide Funds for the School Department of San Francisco," approved February 19, 1870.

Said Bonds will be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, payable in twenty years from the 1st day of June, 1870, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually from the 1st day of June, 1870, both principal and interest payable in United States gold coin.

Bidders will state the rate per cent. at which they will purchase said Bonds, payable in United States gold coin.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids as the public good may require.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for School Bonds." By order of the Commissioners.

3 19 17t OTTO KLOPPENBURG, Treasurer.

☞ PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURG, March 15, 1870.

DIVIDEND No. 3, GUARANTEED STOCK.—The third regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT., free of Government tax, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the guaranteed stock of this Company, will be paid to the holders thereof at the Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 27 PINE Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, April 5, 1870.

The Transfer Books of this stock will be closed on the 21st inst. at 2 P. M., and reopened April 6, 1870.

3 19 15t F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

☞ UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, SOUTHERN BRANCH, NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD, KANSAS.

Pursuant to the deed of trust made to us by the abovenamed Company, under date of November 14, 1868, to secure the payment of the mortgage bonds therein described by the mortgage, among other things of about 1,000,000 acres of land.

We hereby give notice to the holders of bonds under said mortgage that we are now prepared to redeem thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars of said bonds with money derived from the sale of lands embraced in said mortgage; that we will receive offers for the sale to us of said bonds to the amount of $30,000 until and including the 31st day of March, 1870, at our office, No. 25 William street, room No. 8, city of New York.

February 12, 1870. RUSSELL SAGE, N. A. COWDREY, Trustees.

3 19 15t

☞ THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 16, 1870.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the Fifteenth (15th) day of April next, at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New York.

They have also declared a like Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Consolidation Certificates of the Company, free of Government tax, payable on the same day, at the UNION TRUST COMPANY, New York.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the Nineteenth (19th) day of March instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the Nineteenth (19th) day of April next.

3 19 6t E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW YORK, March 16, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 4, 1870, at No. 12 PINE Street, Room No. 3. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.

3 19 20t HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

☞ PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURG, March 16, 1870.

The Semi-Annual Interest on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co. Third Mortgage Income Bonds will be paid on the 5th of April, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 PINE Street, New York City. The Transfer Books of these Bonds will be closed on the 21st inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened April 6.

3 19 20t F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

☞ STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., March 3, 1870.

The Interest maturing April 1, 1870, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after April 1, at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 NASSAU Street, New York.

3 19 20t NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State of South Carolina.

MEDICAL.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES ARE THE FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS OF THE

New York Medical University.

Reliable Remedies of a high Scientific character, designed for the cure of all diseases.

PREPARED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.

The University Medicines are prepared in consonance with the views of a number of distinguished living American Physicians, who believe that the time is come when educated Physicians should arise and make a decisive effort to overthrow the health-destroying system of Quackery prevailing in every town and city, and substitute SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE REMEDIALS, in place of the worthless or dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country.

These remedies are prepared by the newly discovered Chemical process of Professor Scott, termed STEAM FILTRATION, by which the entire Active Principle of any herb, drug, or chemical is thoroughly extracted, and its curative properties increased a hundred fold over those made in the ordinary manner.

They are standard, most of the ingredients constituting them having been used by the physicians of the University, in their private practice, for more than twenty years.

Although but recently brought before the public in their present form as FIRESIDE REMEDIES, they are rapidly superseding the old poisons, Patent Medicines and Nauseous Drugs.

They are taken in small doses.
They are pleasant to the taste.
Their effects are almost instantaneous.
They are harmless to all.
We have no one CURE ALL for all diseases, but a regular system of Remedies for each distinct class of maladies.

A list of our Remedies and a valuable Medical Book sent free to any address.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH:
Corner of SEVENTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
ADVICE FREE.
2 8 1mrp JOSEPH C. HARROLD.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Imported and Domestic Cigars,
AND ALL ARTICLES OF THE TRADE,
433 Chesnut St., opposite the Post Office,
Branch of 106 South SIXTH Street,
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AGENTS FOR KEY WEST CIGARS.

We invite an inspection of our stock, every sale being guaranteed. 3 25 1m

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET (Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

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" 100 " ..... 3 "
" 200 " ..... 4 "

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GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builder and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
6 23 No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, as we are informed, some person is representing himself in various cities as an Agent, direct from the house of

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,

For the sale of their Pens,

This is to state that such claim is FALSE; *the man is an* IMPOSTOR; *no travelling Agents are employed.*

Our goods may always be had of Stationers, etc., and wholesale at the

MANUFACTURERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 91 JOHN St., New York.
JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS.

3 14 mwf1m HENRY OWEN, Attorney.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUIST'S GARDEN MANUAL AND ALMANAC for 1870 contains one hundred and twenty pages of useful information to country residents, distributed gratuitously from

BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET St., above Ninth.

BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.—Market Gardeners or Private Families who desire the most improved Seeds should purchase their supplies at

BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN TOOLS.—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Churns, Garden and Field Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Railroad and Garden Wheelbarrows; Hay, Straw, and Fodder Cutters, all at reduced prices. Call and examine our stock at

ROBERT BUIST, Jr.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER.—This is the most improved hand machine made, and is just the article needed by all who have grass to cut. It can be operated by a lady without fatigue. Price $32, and every Mower warranted. Sold by

ROBERT BUIST, Jr.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
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GARDEN, FLOWER, AND FIELD Seeds, Extra Early, Dan O'Rourke, Carter's First Crop, Champion of England, Eugenie, and Blue Imperial Peas. For sale by

HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
No. 805 MARKET Street.

ONION SETS, ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Rhubarb Roots, Grafting Wax, Mushroom Spawn, Early Rose, Early Mohawk, and Peach Blow Potatoes.

HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
No. 805 MARKET Street.

EARLY YORK, WINNINGSTADT, Flat Dutch, Drumhead, and other varieties of Cabbage, Seeds, Tomatoes, Egg Plant, Pepper, Lettuce, Radish Seeds, etc.

HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
19stuf6t No. 805 MARKET Street.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11¶ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PENSACOLA LUMBER COMPANY, Manufacturers of Florida Yellow Pine Lumber Flooring, Step Plank, Shipping Timber, Dimension Stuff of any length. Cargoes sawed with care by both gang and circular mills, and delivered to vessels in Pensacola Bay, or at any shipping port, at short notice.

Particular attention given to bills for shipment to Rio de Janeiro, River Plate, Valparaiso, Callao, Cuba, and Canary and Windward Islands.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LUMBER SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29¶ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE

PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1836 North NINTH Street,
1 7¶ West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.

Large stock always on hand.

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12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC P

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser,* and *Evening Express.* The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age* and *German Democrat,* of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE LEGAL-TENDER DECISION.

THE motion for a reconsideration of the question of the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act was argued before the Supreme Court yesterday by Attorney-General Hoar on the part of the United States, and by Mr. Carlisle on behalf of the clients whose interests were favored by the late decision. Very cogent reasons were advanced for this reconsideration, and more especially for an explicit expression of the opinion of the Court on a point of vital importance which was decided rather by implication than in a direct manner. There is great force in the assertion of Mr. Hoar that the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act had been previously affirmed by every State Court except one, and that one was—Kentucky! If that treason-tainted State is to interpret modern legislation, every important national law will speedily be set aside, and it is extremely doubtful whether the validity of the constitutional amendments can be maintained. The Attorney-General also directs attention to the fact that the late decision was made by a vote of four to three, or a majority of one, at a time when there were two vacancies on the bench, and he intimates that at least one of the judges acting with the majority had previously entertained different opinions, so that, in the language of Mr. Hoar, "on the differing opinions, at different times of his life, of a single man, the whole constitutional power of Congress and the execution in a time of the direst national necessity, after this long popular acquiescence and the decisions of State tribunals, was forever to be subverted and set aside and expunged from the practical powers of this nation." The scope of the late decision is thus stated by the Attorney-General:—The Court *has* "*not* decided that this Legal-tender act did not, as a matter of construction, apply to contracts made before the passage of the act," but the Court *has* "decided that it was not within the constitutional power of Congress to insert that provision, making treasury notes a legal tender for private debts, previously contracted, in the statute." This distinction may belong to the class of hair-splitting differences which lawyers delight to discuss, but it nevertheless affords good ground for an application to a full bench of nine judges for its consideration of the question whether it is disposed to carry out, to all its logical consequences, the decision rendered by a bench of seven judges. From time immemorial the law has been full of glorious uncertainties, and on doubtful points no man can tell what the final construction of a statute may be until those who possess the privilege of making the last guess have rendered irrevocable judgment.

The most important practical question raised by the decision is, whether the interest on unpaid loans contracted before 1862 should be paid in gold or greenbacks. We understand that several of the leading corporations of this city whose instalments of interest fall due to-day intend to pay interest, as heretofore, in legal tenders, but that they will accompany this payment with an agreement to advance hereafter the difference between the current value of coin and currency if the Supreme Court insists that such payments must be made. The fact that this course is adopted affords in itself a good reason for the request of the Attorney-General that the late decision shall be reviewed, so that if the principle it affirms is sustained the existing doubts about its practical application may be cleared up, and if, on the other hand, the principle is overruled, all the business of the country may, in the absence of special contracts, be conducted hereafter, as heretofore, on a greenback basis.

THE COMRADES of the late General George H. Thomas residing in Philadelphia, and a number of prominent citizens, have issued a call for all our military and other organizations and individual citizens, without distinction of party, to join in a memorial meeting to be held at the Academy of Music on the 4th instant, when addresses suitable to the occasion will be delivered by prominent citizens and soldiers, and proper resolutions of respect for the memory of the deceased will be offered. There ought to be a hearty response to this call, for nowhere in the country was General Thomas held in higher esteem than in Philadelphia, and it is eminently proper that there should be some public expression of the respect in which his memory is held.

DISGRACEFUL.

THOUSANDS of the citizens of Philadelphia who take a pride in the Academy of Music as one of the noblest theatres in existence, and who sometimes regret the base uses to which it is put, will hear with mingled astonishment and disgust that the Board of Directors have refused the building to Mr. T. B. Pugh for the purpose of introducing to the public of this city Senator Revels, of Mississippi, in the capacity of a lecturer. The sole reason assigned for this action of the board was "inexpediency," which means, in plain terms, that the barbarous spirit of ostracism against the colored race that has just been crushed out of our politics by the fifteenth amendment still rules the Board of Directors of the Academy of Music. The building was refused to Mr. Pugh simply because the gentleman whom he desired the people of Philadelphia should have an opportunity to hear speak is a negro. The directors have repeatedly refused the Academy to Frederick Douglass, and the fact that Mr. Revels is a Senator of the United States, and that the enlightened spirit of the age has abolished from the Constitution of the United States the discriminations against the race that he represents, are matters of no moment to this little coterie, all of whom, with one exception, we regret to say, profess to be Republicans, and supporters of the enlightened national policy that has struck the fetters from the limbs of the negro and made him a citizen of this republic.

It is particularly discreditable that such a disgraceful affair as this should have occurred in Philadelphia on the very day when the official proclamation of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment was made public, and that it should have been the action of a body of men who profess to represent in a great measure the culture, refinement, and intelligence of the city. If the directors of the Academy in times past had shown themselves in the slightest degree fastidious with regard to the character of the exhibitions given on their stage, there might be some shadow of excuse for them in this instance. But, as every one knows, they let the building for shows of every description: and a stage upon which have been exhibited the flip-flaps of acrobats, the legs of the *Black Crook* ballet girls, the obscenities of *Genevieve de Brabant* and *La Vie Parisienne,* and numerous other performances of like character, can scarcely be contaminated by the tread of a Senator of the United States, even if he does happen to be a negro.

The following are the names of the Directors of the Academy of Music:—

President,
JAMES C. HAND.
Treasurer and Secretary,
JAMES FARQUHAR.

FERDINAND J. DREER,	THOMAS SPARKS,
JOHN P. STEINER,	JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
GEORGE S. PEPPER,	DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
FREDERICK GRAFF,	WILLIAM CAMAC, M. D.,
FAIRMAN ROGERS,	HENRY M. PHILLIPS.

Among these Henry M. Phillips, Esq., is the only Democrat, but we are very much pleased to state that he was among those who were willing that Senator Revels should speak in the Academy. Mr. Phillips, although a Democrat, is a man of large and liberal views, and no one will be surprised to hear that he is superior to any such contemptible motives as influenced the majority of the directors in this instance; that he was able to rise superior to the prejudices of caste on this occasion which places the Republican majority of the board in a more unfavorable position than ever, and he doubtless appreciates keenly the utterly ridiculous attitude of his associates. If all Democrats were like Mr. Phillips, the party would long since have gained something of its old power and prestige, especially when opposed by weak-kneed Republicans such as the majority of the Board of Directors of the Academy of Music have shown themselves to be. Mr. Phillips has brains, and it would be a good thing for some of the other directors if they were similarly endowed. He knows that the time has passed when such a contemptible piece of bigotry as the exclusion of a gentleman and a United States Senator from the stage of the Academy of Music on account of the color of his skin can pass rebuked in this community, and we hope that the expression of public opinion that has been called forth on this occasion will be a lesson not only for the directors of the Academy of Music, but for all others who may be disposed to imitate their example.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS VS. CONTINUED HIGH TAXES.

THE people are growing weary of this continued, continual tax-paying, and of supporting such an army of tax-gatherers, many of them in general idleness. They are growing more so every month. The petty and larger politicians, an army of them, at least, are living off of the hard earnings of the poor. The larger politicians who keep this army of retainers in the field appear to wish to have as large a number to work for their own private interests as they can get, and pay them off by giving them a living at the expense of the public. We would gladly be convinced by facts that these things are not so.

There must be a change ere long. There can be no more solid appeals to patriotism, and loyalty, and sympathy. What did the patriotism and sympathy of the people here do voluntarily during the war? Let the millions of dollars that were riven, freely given, for the support of the families of volunteers, for the feeding of regiments of soldiers, as they were passing to and from the field, for the support of hospitals, for the sick and wounded, for soldiers' aid societies, for helping volunteer enlistments, for Sanitary Fairs, for relief of loyal citizens in different parts of the country who had suffered from invasion and fire, for gifts of gratitude to successful or wounded and discharged soldiers, for the support of the great Christian Commission, etc. etc., and all this many times repeated for three long, dark years,—let these glorious deeds give answer.

Then the loyal people said to Congress, "Lay on the taxes to carry on the war until all Rebels lay down their arms." They bravely carried two special taxes in one year, and stopped not until the "cruel war was over," freely paying for a birthright, an heirship in one and the freest country on this earth. Will not our legislators think of this, and not ask that same number, or nearly the same persons, to pay *all* the debt besides? It is worse than asking a noble man, who has done a wonderful day's work, to work all night, and to keep on working, without rest, day and night until the job is finished. Have we no faith in the next generation? Why ask one generation that has done so much to do the work of two?

FOUND AT LAST.

THE individual who first nominated General Grant for the Presidency has been found, and he has received his reward. It is with great satisfaction that we allude to this occurrence, for, amid such a multitude of claimants for the honor, there was much danger that the right person would be overlooked, and some pretender obtain recognition of services that he did not perform in the way of recommending Grant to the notice of the American people as the properest person that could be found for the Presidency. The happy man to whose prophetic forethought we are indebted for a President whose principal policy appears to be to pay off the public debt as soon as possible is Dr. Samuel Bard, of Georgia, who was on Wednesday confirmed by the Senate as Governor of Idaho, in place of Governor Ballard, whose commission expires on the tenth of this month. It was while occupying the editorial chair of the Atlanta *New Era* that Dr. Bard conceived the happy idea of nominating Grant, and it is to the credit of the latter that he has not forgotten the recognition of his merits when he was only the occupant of the obscure position of General of the United States army, but having found the man who first nominated him, he promptly returns the compliment by nominating Bard for the Governship of Idaho. The prompt confirmation of the Senate ought to convince Dr. Bard that neither Presidents nor republics are always ungrateful.

THE TERMS of office of the Prothonotaries of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Harrisburg are about to expire, and the duty of making new appointments will devolve upon the judges. A petition is now being extensively signed in this city asking that the present Philadelphia Prothonotary may not be reapppointed on account of his implication in the naturalization frauds of 1868. The manner in which the naturalization business was conducted by the Prothonotary was fully exposed by THE EVENING TELEGRAPH at the time, and the public are well aware how nearly the frauds then perpetrated came to restoring the Democratic party to power and to placing a Democratic judge upon the Supreme bench. As to the impropriety of reappointing the present Prothonotary there can be no possible question, and with a majority of Republicans upon the Supreme bench, it is clearly the duty of the judges to appoint not only men of assured honesty and trustworthiness, but staunch Republicans, against whose loyalty there is not the shadow of a suspicion, to these important offices.

For the last twenty years the Democrats have by some means or other contrived to maintain their control of prothonotaryships, and it is high time that there was a rotation in office. The injury that can be done by a Democratic prothonotary was sufficiently demonstrated by the exposure of the naturalization frauds in 1868, and the judges owe it to themselves and the public that no opportunities should be afforded for the perpetration of anything of the kind again.

DEATHS IN THE MINES.

THE "Coal Statistical Register" of the *Miners' Journal* has the following article upon casualties in the mining regions:—"The official report of the number of persons killed in the collieries in Schuylkill county, from May 1 to December 31, 1869, was 57, which is one for about 67,809 tons of coal mined; and 91 persons were injured, which is one for about every 42,400 tons mined during that period. Taking the whole year in the same proportion, it would give 72 persons killed during the year and 115 injured. No official report has been kept of the number of the injured that afterwards died, but as far as we received answers to queries which we addressed to operators, about one-sixth of the injured persons have died, which would give the number of deaths caused by casualties in the mines in Schuylkill county, in 1869, at 91, leaving 96 injured that survived, in the product of about 4,883,000 tons. The causes of the deaths and casualties were as follows:

Persons killed	57	Maimed and injured	91
Falls of coal	22	Falls of coal	21
Falls of rocks	2	Falls of rocks	3
Falls in slopes & shafts	9	Falling in rolls	2
Caught in screens and bells	3	Falling in slopes and shafts	3
Explosions of gas	4	Explosion of gas	36
Explosions of powder	9	Explosion of powder	9
Crushed by cars	3	Being crushed	8
By sundry causes	5	Sundry causes	9

Leaving 30 widows and 132 orphans.

"These official statistics show that there were but four deaths and thirty-six injured by explosions of foul gas in the collieries in Schuylkill county from May 1 to December 31, a period of eight months, while the deaths from other causes were fifty-three, and the casualties fifty-five from other causes. These are important figures in the framing of a bill for the protection of the lives of the miners in our collieries.

"We append the last report of the number of deaths in the mines of England, Wales, and Scotland, in 1867, divided into different districts, which shows a great discrepancy in the different parts of England and Wales:—

Names of Districts.	*No. Emp'd.*	*Coal Mined.*	*Lives Lost.*	*Collieries.*
Northumberland	32,000	11,400,000	62	175
South Durham	37,000	15,300,000	87	171
N. and E. Lancashire	26,360	7,053,000	65	292
W. Lancashire and North Wales	32,000	7,600,000	237	208
Yorkshire	37,000	9,705,000	80	459
Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwickshire	28,000	7,699,000	60	195
North Stafford, Cheshire, and Shropshire	21,000	6,000,000	61	215
South Stafford and Worcestershire	28,000	9,900,000	104	850
Monmouth, Gloucester, Somerset, and Devonshire	26,000	6,200,000	61	201
South Wales	29,300	9,000,000	104	300
Total—England and Wales	296,660	89,857,000	923	...
East Scotland	29,000	8,456,084	43	254
West Scotland	21,160	6,253,875	40	203
Total—Scotland	50,160	14,709,959	83	457
Grand Total	346,820	104,566,959	1011	3262

"It will be observed that the proportion of deaths to 1 for 103,000 tons mined holds good throughout England, Scotland, and Wales.

"The number of deaths in 1868 in England and Wales have also been reduced as well as in Scotland within a few years. Falls of the roof kill more in the mines than explosions of fire damp.

"We append the proportion in the different districts:—

Northumberland	1 death to	175,000 tons.
South Durham	" "	176,000 "
North and East Lancashire	" "	118,000 "
West Lancashire and North Wales	" "	32,000 "
Yorkshire	" "	113,000 "
Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwickshire	" "	128,000 "
North Stafford, Cheshire, and Shropshire	" "	99,000 "
South Stafford and Worcestershire	" "	95,000 "
Monmouth, Gloucester, Somerset, and Devonshire	" "	96,000 "
South Wales	" "	98,000 "
In Schuylkill county, 1869	1 for	67,808 "

"A few years ago the number of deaths in England were greater than the average number in Schuylkill county in 1869.

"These figures show the necessity of legislation for the better protection of the lives of miners in the collieries. It was legislation that largely reduced the number in the English and Scotch collieries."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

will deliver the TENTH AND CONCLUDING LECTURE OF THE SECOND SERIES,

ON THURSDAY EVENING, April 7.
Subject—TO THE RESCUE.

A MATINEE LECTURE.
MISS OLIVE LOGAN
will repeat (by request) her great Lecture on "GIRLS,"

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 16.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MISS OLIVE LOGAN'S Tickets will be ready at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, April 4. 4 1 tf

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
THE FASHIONABLE RESORT.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE
STILL ON EXHIBITION.
FIFTH WEEK OF THIS GREATEST OF MODERN PAINTINGS.
BY THE POET-ARTIST, T. BUCHANAN READ,
THE GALLERIES THRONGED WITH BEAUTY, WEALTH, AND CULTURE.
THE INCIDENT.

"With foam and with dust the black charger was grey;
By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:—
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!'" [3 7

CHROMOS, in size 20x25 inches, now ready. Price, $10.
Admission.....25 cents
Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ PROFESSOR PAINE'S LECTURES FOR UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, THURSDAY EVENING, March 31—Cause, Nature, and Treatment of Nervous Diseases.
Monday Evening, April 3—The Causes, Nature, and Treatment of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.
Thursday Evening, April 7—The Causes, Nature, and Treatment of Diseases of Women; to Ladies only.
Monday Evening, April 10—The Diseases of Men and the Treatment; to Men only.
At the Philadelphia University, Ninth street south, below Locust. Single Tickets, 25 cents; five Tickets, $1. For sale at the Doctor's Office, in the University, from 10 to 4, and at the door. 3 30 5t

☞ OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 224 South FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1870.
Applications in writing from parties desirous of renting Belmont (Judge Peters') Mansion (as soon as the same is put in repair), for a Restaurant will be received for one week at this office daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The applications must state the name, residence, and occupation of the applicant, and the price or rent offered for the remainder of the present year. Particulars can be learned at this office. Each application must be addressed to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, and marked on the outside "Application for Restaurant."
DAVID FOLEY,
3 31 5t Secretary of Park Commission.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 220 S. THIRD Street, corner of Willing's Alley.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.
F. H. JACKSON,
3 16 17t Secretary.

☞ MAMMOTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held TUESDAY, April 5 at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 320 WALNUT Street, when an election will be held for five directors for the ensuing year.
3 21 12t MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary.

☞ A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Philadelphia on SATURDAY, April 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Directors. 3 24 12t

☞ SURPRISE OATS, CONOVER'S Colossal Asparagus Roots, Large Purple-Top Asparagus Roots, Rhubarb Roots, Onion Sets, etc.
For sale by
DAVID LANDRETH & SON,
Nos. 21 and 23 S. SIXTH Street,
1t* Between Market and Chesnut streets.

☞ EARLY ROSE POTATOES, PURE quality; Early Goodrich Potatoes, Peach-blow Potatoes, etc. For sale by DAVID LANDRETH & SON, Nos. 21 and 23 S. SIXTH Street. 1t*

☞ SECOND CHILDREN'S CHURCH AT WEST ARCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, at 3 P. M., Sunday.—Sermon by Rev. A. A. WILLITS, Pastor. Singing by the children and choir. Seats free. Every person cordially invited. 4 1 2t*

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Preaching on next Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. GEORGE F. CAIN, Pastor elect

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 427mwf5

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26 6

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No. 1341 CHESNUT Street,
4 1 fmwlmrp Next to U. S. Mint.

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In Excellency of SPRING MATERIALS,
In variety of SPRING PATTERNS,
In durability of SPRING FABRICS,
In elegance of SPRING SUITS.

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For Men		For the Store.
For Youths		For the Street.
For Lads		For Sunday.
For Little Boys		For Week Day.
For Large Boys		For Every Day.
For Stout Men		For Stormy Days.
For Healthy Men		For Sunshiny Days.
For Business Men		For Rainy Days.
For Active Men		For Blustering Days
For all Good Men		For Spring Days.

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To meet the present GOLDEN VIEWS o. the public
RATES DOWN AS GOLD IS DOWN.
Our Vast Stock of Ready-made Clothing is ready for you. Our incomparable variety of English and American Cassimeres in our CUSTOM DEPARTMENT on the SECOND FLOOR, ready to be made up to fit you, at the shortest notice and the lowest prices. Come and see the goods at our

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SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
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A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.
General Reduction in Prices in accordance with the Decline in the Premium on Gold.

STEINWAY & SONS manufacture also an entirely new style of instrument termed the

SCHOOL PIANO,

Precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism, and workmanship as their highest priced 7-octave Pianos, in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case, which are offered to those who desire to possess a first-class "Steinway Piano," yet are limited in means, at very low prices.

Special attention is also called to STEINWAY & SONS new

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With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

Every Piano Forte is *warranted* for five years.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

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NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—GREAT Bargains in new FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS and HATS, just received. To Milliners we sell very cheap, and allow eight per cent. discount. At
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3 31 6t No. 21 N. NINTH Street, above Market.

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FOR PURE CANDIES
AND PURE CHOCOLATE,
FOR FAMILY USE, GO TO
E. G. WHITMAN & CO.'S,
No. 318 CHESNUT STREET,
3 28 mwflmrp* PHILADELPHIA.

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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
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Established forty years ago. No. 9.5 VINE Street. 3 30 12t

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ABOVE RACE.

GOODS MARKED AT GOLD RATES.

Bargains in Black Alpacas at 22 cents.
Black Alpacas, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50c. to $1·00.
Special Drive in our 37½ and 50 cent numbers.
Case Black and White Skirting, 28 and 31 cents.
Great bargain, selling elsewhere at 37½ cents.
Case superior quality London Cord Pique, 25c.
Plaid Nainsooks, 18, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 44c.
Striped Nainsooks, 20, 24, 28, 31, 37½, 44, 50c.
One ot Brocaded Satin Plaid Muslins, 37½c. Yard wide, worth 56 cents. Extraordinary sacrifice.
Victoria Lawns, 25, 31, 37½c.
Swiss Mulls, 1s, 18¾, 25, 27½, 50c.

Pique Depot.

Pique in figures, 21, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 50c.
Pique in stripes, 28, 31, 37½, 44, 62½c.
Pique, French style, 50c.
One lot 7-4 Loom Table Linen, 37½c.
Waterproofs reduced.
Black Silks reduced to close out.
Spring Delaines, 19c.
6-4 Colored Alpacas, 25c.
Spring Mohairs, 44c.
We buy our goods from the auctions and importers direct, and sell accordingly.
ELDER, WALTON & CO.
Large stock Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 10 cents; manufacturers' price 10½ cents. 28 6t4p

NOTICE.
Pim Brothers & Co.'s
First Quality Irish Poplins,
In all colors, imported especially for THIS SEASON'S SALES, together with our LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
Spring Silks and Dress Goods.
NEW GOODS opened DAILY, and PRICES guaranteed to be as LOW as they can be sold.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
3 30 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

Spring Importations.

IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
PRICES DOWN
3 2 [mwf] TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m§

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets an Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of CLARK & BIDDLE expires THIS DAY by limitation.
J. P. CLARK.
MARCH 31, 1870. S. BIDDLE.

The undersigned have THIS DAY associated themselves under the name of
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
and will continue the Watch and Jewelry Business at the old stand, No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.
JEREMIAH ROBBINS,
JEDEDIAH P. CLARK,
APRIL 1, 1870. SAMUEL BIDDLE.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends that, having dissolved his connection with the firm of Bailey & Co., he has THIS DAY associated himself with CLARK AND BIDDLE, at No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.
4 1 3t JEREMIAH ROBBINS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED, successors of the old and well-known house of MICHAEL WEAVER (established in 1817), have this day associated themselves under the firm style of WEAVER & CO., for the transaction of trade in Hemp, Rope, Twine, and Ship Chandlery, at No. 29 NORTH WATER Street and No. 28 NORTH WHARVES.
MICHAEL WEAVER,
GEORGE H. S. UHLER.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1870. 4 1 6t

J. PERCY WARR AND ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, Jr., have been admitted to an interest in our firm from this date
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
April 1, 1870. 4 1 6t

THE FINE ARTS.

THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
HAVE ARRIVED.
C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
11 16rp PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 19 rp6

MICHAEL WEAVER. GEORGE H. S. UHLER.
WEAVER & CO.,
Rope and Twine Manufacturers and Dealers in Hemp and Ship Chandlery.
No. 29 N. WATER St., No. 28 NORTH WHARVES
4 1 1m Philadelphia.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 1, 1870.

"Saw It in the Newspaper!"

This is a stigma attaching to a number of respectable and, in the main, well-conducted citizens of New York, who, for having committed some venial peccadillo, or, in some cases, in spite of not having done anything at all, have their names printed among the calendar of offenders in one of the small evening newspapers of this city—to wit, the *Evening News*. That virtuous and veracious sheet purports to chronicle crime as the most rapid means of promoting youthful piety and adult angelhood among the masses. Now it sometimes happens that people belonging to extremely respectable families, and who never in their lives did anything deserving incarceration, have been arrested on false charges, or, presuming to make their own defense, have been summarily put *down* as the result of a job that was put *up*. It is hardly pleasant, as a consequence of being unwarrantably arrested, to find oneself figuring like a criminal in the public prints, particularly when the print happens to be such a one as never corrects mistakes. Sensitive men and women, who have been thus unfortunately victimised, have been made to suffer tortures by the brief publicity in this manner attached to their names. Beyond the gratification of a morbid curiosity there is no plausible reason why the lists should be published at all.

Richard Grant White,

who is one of the most noted literary isms of this city, is angry because the wife of a subscriber to the *Tribune* has seen fit to criticise his latest essay in the *Galaxy* entitled "The Lease of Hamlet the Younger." In that extremely well-written and ingenious article Mr White makes "Hamlet" twenty years old at th commencement of the tragedy and thirty year old at its conclusion. Now, whether he is righ or wrong is a matter of but little importance in the present issue, compared with the right of other people to criticise him and his obligation to remain good-humored under the criticism. But Richard Grant is a cantankerous critic—extremely fond of making others toe the mark (especially if they are blondes and the tow is in their hair!), and not over-addicted to toeing it himself.

Amusements.

Mr. Fechter is shortly to appear here at the Academy of Music in the *Corsican Brothers* and as "Obenreizer." Mr. Bateman is talking of investing $300,000 in a new theatre as the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Broadway. At Wallack's Tom Taylor's new comedy of *Men and Acres* is to be brought out next week. Somebody, in one of the papers, proposes an innocent evening entertainment of a literary na ure for corner-loafers and vicious young men in general. By all means, bring in your vicious young men and let 'em be entertained. The more literary you are the better your vicious young men will like you.

A Few Small Suggestions.

In the absence of anything of a piquant and scandalous nature, permit me to offer a few suggestions to editors, theatrical people, and theatrical-newspaper folks in general. They apply quite as squarely to Philadelphia people of that ilk as they do to the Gotham guild. As the suggestions were developed from my interior consciousness they assumed the shape of rules, and as such I bashfully present them:—

I. When applying for information to a newspaper which supports a column headed "Answers to Correspondents," do not fail to sign yourself "An Old Subscriber," or "A Twenty-years' Reader of your Valuable Paper." This will invest you with originality and individuality, and also present claims that will insure a prompt and full reply.

II. If any question occurs to you which a little common sense and investigation would enable you to answer for yourself, by no means trust to those avenues of information. What are editors made for if not to relieve correspondents of the necessity of thinking for themselves?

III. If you have ever had an article accepted and published by a newspaper, consider yourself thenceforth part and parcel of the institution. Have your letters addressed to you there; smoke your worst pipes and your best cigars there; and rebuff any editor who regards your claims as *mere sham* by puffing in his face your *meerschaum*. Evince the interest you take in the newspaper's private affairs by using the pens, ink, and paper of the establishment, turning over and cutting its files, rummaging among its new books and magazines, and pouncing upon every desk that is momentarily vacant. By these means you will render yourself generally beloved there, so that should twenty-four hours pass without your making your appearance there will be a universal suspicion of your death.

IV. When any of your articles are rejected, always insist upon being told the reason. If informed that they are trash, do not weakly yield to that opinion, but labor to prove the contrary. If the editor obscurely intimates that you are an ass, tell him that you are not. This will generally be found unanswerable. Point out to him all the good points of your composition, and heap ardent anthracite upon his head by making him feel what an intellectual treasure he has lost.

V. If you desire a position that is already held by a competent journalist, ask for it at once, in a free, outspoken, underhanded manner. This is quite compatible with every wish for the success of that person somewhere else, and, when he gets to hear of it, will win for you his esteem and love.

VI. If by any chance your name should be omitted in a published list of editors furnished by the journal upon which you are employed, resign your position at once. You can afterwards withdraw your resignation, and you will have adopted the only spirited way of vindicating your dignity.

VII. If you are a theatrical or musical critic, and have upon the stage a relative who acts or sings in a manner indescribably bad, your fine taste will not of course permit you to lavish encomiums upon him (or her). But that is no reason why you should not inordinately puff the theatre. Not by no means!

VIII. Endeavor to associate as much as possible with eminent and distinguished people. To this end apply for the post of "interviewer" upon some daily paper. The standing and position thus secured you in society, will be worth infinitely more to you than the salary. At least, for the sake of your board and lodging, I hope so.

IX. If you are a theatrical manager or agent, you will find it indispensable to have a series of "cards" appearing from time to time in the principal newspapers. Upon this account it will be necessary for you to be perpetually quarrelling with some one or other. You will be amply compensated for this, however, by the favor you will be conscious of bestowing upon your friends the editors, who are proverbially anxious to eke out their scanty columns with accounts of green-room squabbles.

X. In publishing full reports of prize-fights and other indecencies, invariably print upon the opposite page an editorial expressing unmitigated abborrence thereof. This will operate as a salve upon the outraged sense of the community, and prove how virtuously you detest the vices from which you compile your reading-matter.

XI. If you are managing editor and have a personal grievance with any one, inform the public of it in a double-leaded editorial. You will thereby illustrate your liberality and enterprise, and increase the circulation of your paper.

XII. The Atlantic cable was intended only to *suggest* news, not to give it. You will therefore see the propriety of amplifying at pleasure, and filling out with the flesh of fancy the telegraphic skeletons which it transmits to you.

XIII. If you are an afternoon paper and are ignominiously shut out from the Associated Press, steal from your rival who reaps exclusive benefit by remaining in it. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC last evening a very fair audience in point of numbers was gathered, the attraction being the first of the three farewell concerts to be given here by Mad'lle Patti. The programme was a choice one, and altogether the performance was enjoyable. Mad'lle Patti sang the rondo from *Sonnambula*, "Ah! non giunge," in a manner that displayed her remarkable voice to the best advantage, giving also Ober's "Laughing Song;" a bolero, by Mr. Ritter, entitled "Inez," and the hackneyed ballad, "Comin' Thro' the Rye," and participating at the close in a quartette from *Lucia*, with Messrs. Hermanns, Ritter and Squires. Mr. Joseph Hermanns, the popular German basso, sang several airs in his grand and artistic style: Mr. Theodore Ritter gave some brilliant performances on the piano, a composition of his own, among others, which was not less creditable in style than in execution; Mr. J. F. Prume again captivated the audience by his exquisite performances on the violin; and Mr. Henry Squires sang two or three ballads and arias in attractive style. This evening another performance will be given, all the above artists appearing, but in a change of programme; and to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Patti concert company will make its final appearance.

AT THE CHESNUT the German "Bioplastic" Troupe and the Lauri family of pantomimists will appear this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Chanfrau will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Kit," in the new drama of that name.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when *Kit* will be performed.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear for the last time in *Heart's Ease* this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive musical entertainment will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of attractive features will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ, JR., will give a magical entertainment at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening for the benefit of the West Federal Street Church of God. There will be a matinee as well as an evening performance to-morro*w*.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.
BETTER IN STYLE,
BETTER IN FIT,
BETTER IN CUT,
BETTER IN MAKE,
than any others Ready-made in the city, at prices from $6 to $20.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

ALL ABOUT A HAT.—And a great deal may be said about a hat. It is pretty well known that in April, 1869, we went to Europe. Of course we took a hat: we wore that hat on the passage—when, one night, an awful fate befell it. It was in the upper berth; a trunk was there; a lurch of the vessel, and our hat was crushed. It was a sad-looking hat—a melancholy spectacle when we rescued it—looking like a smash-down opera hat; we thrust our hand in it in despair, but "what to our wondrous eyes should appear?" It resumed its old shape, hardly the worse for its mishap. We wore it when we arrived in old Europe, and through old Europe. On one occasion, a hot day, it was lying in the car on the opposite seat; at a station some ladies got in, and one who was not a fairy in weight sat down on our hapless hat; down it went again; again did we apply the restorative, and, like a vessel that pitches, it came up again. We landed in this country after seven months' absence; we still wore that hat, and it is still good looking. We ought to have mentioned that it was made by Jones & Temple, No. 929 Chesnut street, who want to purchase it of us, and put it in a glass case, but no money can purchase that hat.—*Godey's Lady's Book, February.*

YOU ARE SURE TO GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH.—This new article seems to have been submitted to the most rigid and impartial scrutiny. A commission appointed by the American Institute have paid such an official compliment to its merits as is rarely vouchsafed by cautious science to any "new thing under the sun." A large proportion of the leading hotel and restaurant proprietors in New York use it, and urge its use by others, over their own signatures; and men eminent in science have voluntarily come forward and indorsed it as an economic culinary staple, and as an unexceptional article of nourishment for the sick. The material from which it is manufactured—Carrageen or Irish Moss—is a lichen found in inexhaustible quantities on the coast of Ireland, and may be had for the gathering, without money and without price. Hence it will be cheap as long as the sea and the rocks last, which will be long enough for all practicable purposes. Our main object in this article has been to place what we believe to be a subject of great importance in its true light; nothing more, nothing less. The Sea Moss Farine is manufactured by a company whose central depot is at No. 53 Park place, New York.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

SUITABLE SUITS
SUITS for young, suits for old,
SUITS in number, manifold;
SUITS for grave, suits for gay,
SUITS, *the Fashion of the day;*
SUITS of fancy, suits that's plain,
SUITS, of which you'll ne'er complain;
SUITS to suit all sorts of folks.
YOUR SPRING SUIT BUY AT CHARLES STOKES',
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 338 Chesnut street, lower side.

A NEW YORKER named STACK has lately opened a sample room in Gold street, above Second, where merchants and business men generally can partake of a lunch, consisting of all the delicacies of the season. ROBERT STACK caters *strictly for gentlemen*, his viands being superior. No "tangle-leg" sold on the premises. Connoisseurs in Izaak Walton's gentle art (trout fishing) should inspect his quaint selections of lines, flies, etc.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS.—To-morrow's *Commercial List and Price Current* will contain the official statement of the condition of all the Philadelphia banks. This excellent journal will also publish a double supplementary sheet, containing a likeness and biographical sketch of the late Stacy B. Bascroft.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

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I. READY-MADE CLOTHING.
II. FINE CUSTOM WORK.
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VII. TRAVELLING SUITS.
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XI. DRESS SUITS.
XII. UMBRELLAS AND CANES.
XIII. PANTS AND VESTS.
XIV. NEW SPRING STYLES.
XV. EVERYTHING ELSE IN THE CLOTHING LINE
IN THE
OAK HALL,
FOR
APRIL.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

BENSON—GODWIN.—On Thursday, the 31st ultimo, by the Rev. William P. Breed, D. D., FRANK C. BENSON to SALLIE F., daughter of Francis A. Godwin, Esq.

DIED.

BUCKNELL.—At Upland, Pa., on Thursday evening, March 31, MARGARET C. BUCKNELL, wife of William Bucknell, and eldest daughter of the late John P. Crozer.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of Mrs. John P. Crozer, on Monday, April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. The train for Upland leaves the Baltimore Depot at 2·30 P. M.

BURNELL.—Suddenly, on the 31st ultimo, GEORGE STUCKERT, only son of Dr. William W. and Lizzie D. Burnell, aged 6 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1913 Green street, on Saturday, the 2d instant, at 2 o'clock.

CLAGHORN.—On the 30th instant, LIZZIE RICE, wife of J. Raymond Claghorn, and eldest daughter of John Rice.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1729 Arch street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CROLL.—On Thursday evening, the 31st ultimo, Mrs. MARY CECELIA CROLL, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1410 S. Penn Square, on Monday morning, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.

DOUGHERTY.—On the 31st ultimo, CLARA wife of John Dougherty, in the 22d year of her age, and daughter of the late John Cann.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2051 Summer street, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. High Mass at Cathedral. Interment in Cathedral Cemetery.

KELLAM.—On the 26th ultimo, SUSAN KELLAM, wife of Patrick Kellam, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Kellam, Riley street, Roxborough, on Sunday afternoon, the 3d instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Reformed Dutch Church, Manayunk.

PETERSON.—On the evening of the 30th instant, after a long illness, JOSEPH K., eldest son of T. B. and Mary C. Peterson, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, S. W. corner of Broad and Girard avenue, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

STOKES.—On the 31st ultimo, WYNDHAM H. STOKES, aged 67 years.

The male relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Main street, Germantown, on Monday, April 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TYSON.—On Tuesday, the 29th instant, ALBERT L. TYSON, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 158, A. Y. M.; Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214, A. Y. M.; Franklin Lodge, No. 5, I. O. of O. F.; and Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 326 Marshall street, on Saturday morning at 7½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to the residence of his brother, No. 312 Franklin street, Reading, from whence interment will take place at 2 o'clock P. M.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings,
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding,
ETC. ETC., [3 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVERILL BARLOW,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CABINET FURNITURE,
FACTORY, 1126 and 1128 CHARLOTTE Street.
Warerooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Furniture at private sale, at manufacturers' prices. Auction Sales every Tuesday at 10 A. M. Consignments solicited from first-class manufacturers and dealers. All goods warranted.
3 2 1m rp B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,

FINANCIAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED
Offer For Sale $2,000,000
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RR. CO
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds
At 92½ and Interest added to Date of Purchase.
All free from State tax, and issued in sums of $1000.

These Bonds are Coupon and Registered—interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter, April and October.

The bonds secured by this mortgage are issued to WISTAR MORRIS and JOSIAH BACON, Trustees, who cannot, under its provisions, deliver to the Company, at any time, an amount of bonds exceeding the full-paid capital stock of the Company—limited to $35,000,000.

Enough of these bonds are withheld to pay off all existing liens upon the property of the Company, to meet which at maturity it now holds ample means independently of the bonds to be reserved by the Trustees for that purpose, making the bonds practically a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all its railways, their equipment, real estate, etc. etc.

The gross revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1869 was $17,250,811, or nearly twenty-eight per cent. of the capital and debts of the Company at the end of that year.

Since 1857 the dividends to the Stockholders have averaged nearly eleven and one-half per cent. per annum after paying interest on its bonds and passing annually a large amount to the credit of construction account.

The security upon which the bonds are based is, therefore, of the most ample character, and places them on a par with the very best National securities.

For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
Drexel & Co.,
C. & H. Borie, [3 19 2w
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.

NEW LOAN.

City of Allegheny Six Per Cents,

FREE OF STATE TAX.

We are offering a limited mount of this Loa

At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.

The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.

We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.

The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
1 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 2] PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

THE COUPONS OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad Co,
DUE APRIL 1,
Will be paid on presentation at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,
3[* W. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

The Troubles in Ireland.

A Long List of Outrages.

Opposition to the Council.

The Public Debt Statement.

Reduction This Month $5,766,349.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Legal-tender Decision.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It is understood that the Supreme Court, by a majority of one, has decided to reopen the legal-tender case, and has set apart the second Monday in April for a full hearing. Those in favor of opening the case for reargument are Justices Davis, Miller, Bradley, Strong, and Swayne.

The Army Bill.

Senator Wilson has assured General Logan that he will make very few amendments to the Army bill. He will retain all the chief features, such as making the pay of officers fixed, mustering out surplus officers, and the repealing act, which makes the General of the Army independent of the President.

The Ames Case.

There is some prospect of a vote in the Senate on the Ames case to-day, but if the Democrats persist in debating it it will go over until Monday. Mr. Bayard is now speaking to an audience of about a dozen Senators.

Business in the House.

The House meets to-night for general debate. An effort will be made to get a meeting to-morrow for business, but there will scarcely be a quorum. General Garfield is delivering the last speech in general debate on the Tariff bill.

The Public Debt Statement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The debt has been reduced during the month of March $5,766,349 43.

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

5 per cent bonds	$221,589,300 00
6 per cent. bonds	1,886,352,800 00
Total	$2,107,942,100 00
Interest	43,933,504 95

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

3 per cent. certificates	$45,565,000 00
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Amount outstanding	$59,565,000 00
Interest	483,859 45

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Amount outstanding	$3,914,336 64
Interest	512,988 68

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Demand and legal-tender notes	$356,109,621 00
Postal and fractional currency	39,568,079 61
Gold certificates of deposit	38,848,501 00
Total	$434,526,200 61
Total outstanding	$2,606,947,037 25
Interest	44,730,273 08
Total debt	$2,650,377,310 33
Coin in Treasury	105,413,745 08
Currency	7,473,729 65
Debt less amount in Treasury	$2,438,328,477 17
Decrease during the past month	5,766,349 43
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	$5,766,349 43

The Tariff Bill.

The Committee on Ways and Means has agreed to amend the Tariff bill on sugars, so that it will read, "on all raw or Muscovado sugar, and on all other sugars, not above number twelve, Dutch standard, in color, two cents per pound;" also to admit, free of duty, machinery exclusively for spinning cotton yarn enough for ten thousand spindles in any one manufactory.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

He also presented a concurrent resolution of the California Legislature for the establishment of a mail service between San Diego, California, and Salt Lake City, Utah. The said communications were referred, the former to the Finance Committee and the latter to the Post Office Committee.

The bill was discussed until after the expiration of the morning hour, and finally laid aside.

Mr. Morton introduced as a substitute for the former bill on the same subject, a bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He gave notice that on Monday he would move to take from the table the resolution in regard to the Oneida catastrophe.

At 1·15 the regular order, which was the case of General Ames, was proceeded with, and Mr. Bayard obtained the floor.

House.

Petitions were presented as follows:—

By Mr. Cox, of sixty New York merchants for free pig lead.

By Mr. Sargent, of 800 merchants and artisans of San Francisco for the encouragement of domestic ship building.

By Mr. O'Neill, resolutions of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia recommending the construction of a harbor of refuge on Block Island.

By Mr. Myers, of the Philadelphia Medical Association for assimilated rank to medical officers of the navy.

Mr. Moore (N. J.) introduced a joint resolution granting condemned ordnance for a soldier's monument at Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, N. J. Passed.

Mr. Bennett introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to make an inquiry relative to the state of trade between the United States and the British Provinces of North America, for the purpose of ascertaining whether more advantageous relations to the commerce of the United States may not be established, and authorizing him to appoint a suitable person to make such inquiry, with a remuneration of ten dollars a day and ten cents a mile travelling expenses. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House proceeded to the business of the morning hour, being the call of committees on business of a private character.

Under the call several private bills were reported and disposed of, and adverse reports were presented and laid on the table.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Washburn (Mass.) moved to go into committee on the private calendar.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

The Speaker decided that the latter motion had the precedence.

Mr. Schenck intimated that he was willing to let the Committee report after an hour or two, and for the House to go to other business. He suggested that to-morrow be devoted to general debate on the President's message.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) objected to and more time of the session being squandered in that manner. He would press general business.

Mr. Wood then moved an adjournment over till Monday. Rejected.

Mr. Schenck made another suggestion, that as many members were charged with speeches which they wanted to get off, there be an evening session to-night to afford them that opportunity. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dawes said that he had no objection to that, so it was agreed that there should be an evening session for general debate.

The House then, at 1·30 o'clock, went into committee on the Tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair.

Having first granted another extension of one hour for general debate on the bill, Mr. Garfield addressed the committee. He was almost inclined to coincide in the saying of Coleridge:—"That abstract definitions had done more evil to mankind than war, plague and pestilence combined. Forty-five speeches had been made on this tariff bill about two abstract ideas—the one under the name of free trade, the other under the name of protection—and he could not dissent from the statement of his colleague (Mr. Schenck) that a large part of the debate did not apply to the bill, but merely to those two abstract doctrines. He believed that no one would deny that the scholarship of the civilized world was in favor of free trade. No one would deny that the largest part of the great thinkers of the world were leading off in the direction of free trade.

Mr. Kelley—I think it the very reverse, and that the tendency of the scholarly mind is towards the protective system.

Mr. Garfield was glad that his friend from Pennsylvania put in that disclaimer, because it would be a fulcrum on which some more of his remarks would turn. In the consideration of a tariff bill at this time two leading facts were to be kept in view—First, the supply of the treasury from customs receipts with $50,000,000 of gold annually, and second, the wants of American industry. He objected to any view that would treat American industry as one particular business. Wherever a ship was bound to sea, wherever a plough furrowed the soil, wherever a mine gave forth its hidden treasure, wherever a railroad carried freight to market, there was industry represented, and he objected to any classification that singled out a pursuit between the driving of the locomotive which dragged along its thundering trains, and the plying of the poor woman's needle in her garret, and said that there American industry was to be found. He eulogized the system of internal revenue taxation as applying to three things. First, it taxed the vices of the people, their drinks, their smokes, and their chews. These paid almost half the taxes raised under the Internal Revenue law. Second, it taxed the luxuries of the people, and from that source nearly one-fourth of the internal revenue came. Third, it taxed the realized wealth of the country in the shape of incomes and gross receipts. These three things—vices, luxuries, and the realized wealth of the people—constituted the simple creed of internal revenue taxation, and he declared the system to be eminently wise.

In reference to iron, he said that there were now 445 iron furnaces in blast in the United States, of which 19 were in his district. This bill proposed to reduce the duty on pig iron two dollars per ton, equivalent to 22½ per cent. If the House thought that that ought to be done he would not resist it, although his constituents were opposed to it. He thought it, however, rather inconsistent on the part of the Committee on Ways and Means to provide that castings in iron, such as water pipes, the cheapest and coarsest kind of iron casting, not costing one third more than pig iron, should pay a duty of one and three quarter cents per pound, equal to thirty-nine dollars twenty cents in gold per ton. He was firmly of the opinion that the wisest thing which the protectionists of the House could do was to unite in a reasonable reduction of the general rates of duties on imported articles.

FROM EUROPE.

Becerra and Moret.

MADRID, April 1.—The resignation of M. Becerra having been accepted, M. Moret, recently connected with the Navy Department, has been appointed to succeed him as Minister of the Colonies.

The Irish Disturbances.

LONDON, April 1.—The popular discontent in Ireland seems to be increasing.

The evening papers of this city to-day publish a long list of outrages which have recently been committed there. Yesterday the Protestant church at Buttevant, Cork county, was entered by evil-disposed persons, the walls and furniture defaced, and the building itself nearly destroyed.

A Dublin correspondent of the *Evening Post* says that emigration from Ireland to the United States has increased to a remarkable extent within the past few days, and is altogether due to the probable passage through Parliament of the obnoxious bill for the preservation of life and property in Ireland.

The Opposition to the Council.

LONDON, April 1.—It is reported at Rome that all attempts to conciliate the opposition in the Italian Council of Ministers has been abandoned. Gen. Cialdini insists on the resignation of the Cabinet.

THE COAL TRADE.—The following is the amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, March 31, 1870:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	37,402 17
From Port Carbon	6,897 03
From Pottsville	1,954 08
From Schuylkill Haven	28,012 18
From Pine Grove	4,000 10
From Port Clinton	15,628 06
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	3,080 17
From Allentown and Alburtis	303 00
Anthracite Coal for week	97,279 19
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	8,384 02
Total for week paying freight	105,664 01
Coal for Company's use	4,386 14
Total all kinds for week	110,050 15
Previously this year	803,836 04
Total	913,886 19
To Thursday, April 1, 1869	872,295 15

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON
AND
RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.

The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company, the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

The railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1.

For further particulars apply to

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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SILVER
On hand and FOR SALE in amounts and sizes to SUIT.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South Third street.
4 1] PHILADELPHIA.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received the fifth and last volume of Fields, Osgood & Co.'s "Household" edition of Thackeray's "Miscellanies." This volume contains the powerful but unpleasant story of "Catharine," which Thackeray wrote for the purpose of counteracting the influence of popular fictions of the "Paul Clifford" class, that made heroes of burglars and highwaymen; "Mr. Titmarsh Among Pictures and Books;" "Fraser Miscellanies;" "The Christmas Books;" "Selections from Punch," and "Ballads." Many of these minor writings of Thackeray have never been collected before, and they make this edition the most complete and valuable that has ever been issued. The volume is illustrated by a fine portrait of Thackeray, from a drawing made by Samuel Lawrence in 1864.

—Porter & Coates send us in a handsome volume "The 'Bab' Ballads," by W. S. Gilbert. These verses, with their accompanying illustrations, first appeared in the columns of *Fun*, when they achieved considerable popularity. In some of them the humor is of that cosmopolitan kind that can be enjoyed anywhere, but many of the ballads are so decidedly English in manner and matter that many American readers will fail to see where the laugh comes in. The book is beautifully printed and bound, and we commend it to those who are willing to be amused without being too critical as to the quality of the fun that tickles them.

—"Trout Culture," by Seth Green, of Caledonia, N. Y., which we have received from the author, is a practical treatise by a practical man, who is one of the pioneers in this branch of industry. Mr. Green evidently understands the art of pisciculture thoroughly, and in this little manual he gives a plain and understandable demonstration of all the practical operations of the fish farm, so that it will be a valuable assistant to those who wish to engage in the business of raising fish either for pleasure or profit.

—John Campbell, No. 740 Sansom street, sends us the second number of "A History of Delaware," by Francis Vincent, now in course of publication. This work will give the history of Delaware from its first settlement to the present time, with a full account of the first Dutch and Swedish settlements, and a description of its geology and geography.

—The first number of *Punchinello*, the new comic paper which has just been started in New York as the successor of *Vanity Fair*, is more of a promise than a fulfilment. It is a handsome sixteen-page sheet, rather larger than *Punch*, and in its illustrations it shows artistic ability. It is one of the problems of journalism whether a comic paper can succeed in this country, and if *Punchinello* is to solve this problem affirmatively, its conductors will in the first place be obliged to make it amusing. Without being too critical with regard to the commencement of a new enterprise like this, we are obliged to confess that the first number of *Punchinello* is not funny, and for a professedly comic paper this is to lack the first requisite for success. We hope that, having made a start, the editors will rub their funny-bones and do something to make their readers laugh, and we wish them success and many happy hours for themselves and the public.

—Turner & Co. send us *Appleton's Journal* and *Our Boys and Girls* for April 9.

—*Our Schoolday Visitor* for April presents an attractive list of stories, sketches, and poetry for young readers.

—*American Enterprise* is the title of a new publication that has just been commenced by the American News Company, New York, and the first number of which we have received from the Central News Company, No. 595 Chesnut street. This is designed to show how the best art may be rendered tributary to practical business interests. The idea is certainly a novel one, and the artistic merits of the first number are such as entitle it to favorable notice. *American Enterprise* is an illustrated advertising sheet, and some of the best artists in the country, such as Hennessey and Darley, and one of the best wood engravers living, W. J. Linton, have been called in to make the thing a success. This publication is so different and so much superior to ordinary illustrated advertisements that it will undoubtedly attract much attention, and the fine wood-cuts are to be commended for their artistic qualities, independently of their application to industrial objects.

—The Central News Company also send us the April number of *The Overland Monthly*, which has the following list of articles:—"Old Seattle and His Tribe;" "A Pioneer of 1920;" "Figs of Thistles;" "Compasses;" "The Battle of the Mine;" "Barbarian Days;" "The Presidio of San Francisco;" "Dead;" "Russian Gold and Silver Mining;" "Dairies and Dairying in California;" "A Wild Walk;" "Historical Fruits and Flowers;" "Pacific Ocean Lines and Privileges;" "Etc.;" "Current Literature."

EDMUND KEAN.

The Riot at the Old Federal Theatre in Boston.

The New York *Clipper* for this week gives an interesting sketch of the old Federal Street Theatre, Boston, from which we take the following account of the famous Kean riot:—

Edmund Kean made his Boston *debut* February 12, 1821, as "Richard." He agreed with the manager after $1000 per week, and in nine nights he received $3302·68. He was re-engaged for six nights at £50 per night and a clear half benefit. Kean paid a second visit to Boston on May 25, 1821, and was announced to play "Richard," but in consequence of there being a poor house he left the theatre, refusing to play, and the audience present, as well as the public, became very indignant.

Kean was announced to reappear on December 21, 1825. Early in the afternoon the street in front was filled with boys. All the tickets were sold the day previous. When the house opened it was quickly filled, but not a lady was present. Finn, the manager, appeared before the curtain and announced Kean's intention to make an apology. Kean appeared dressed in his every day clothes, and in a penitent manner tried to apologize, but he was assailed by cries of "Off! off! He was pelted with seats, pieces of cake, a bottle of offensive drug, and other missiles, when he retired. Kean made a second appearance, but the uproar continued, when he went to the green room and wept like a child. The managers then appeared with a placard upon which was, "Mr. Kean declines playing." A second placard was then shown of "Shall the play go on without him?" After the first act, Finn, who was dressed as "Richard," in answer to repeated calls for Kean, came forward and said that Kean had left the theatre. In the meantime a great mob outside made assaults upon the house. A crowd rushed into the lower lobbies and the police officers were overpowered. The occupants of the pit were glad to make their exit from the house over the orchestra and the stage. The fierce attack with bricks, etc., at the doors of the second-tier entrance placed the audience in a trying situation, and they had to remain and witness the row. Hundreds flung themselves out of a window twenty-five feet from the ground, by striking first on a low tenement-house. The rabble soon gained entrance to the house, and windows, chandeliers, seats, box doors, etc., became objects of wanton destruction. The scenery was protected by several citizens at the risk of their lives. The riot act was read twice. The theatre was damaged to the extent of $800. Kean, it appears, escaped from the theatre by passing through a house in Theatre Alley, and was then driven to Brighton and took stage from Boston for Worcester.

Good Taste.

From the London Saturday Review.

An aphorism has been for some time going about the world, which, like most other aphorisms, is palpably false, or, we should rather say, palpably incomplete, asserting the impropriety of disputing about tastes. It has, of course, a superficial plausibility, or it would not have attained so extensive a currency. When one person says, "I like my meat half raw," and another says, "I like mine roasted to a rag," there is apparently no further room for argument. Each controversialist relies upon the testimony of his own palate, and of that testimony no one, by the necessity of the case, can be a sufficient judge except himself. Yet the doctrine inferred is in open conflict with our daily experience. Civilized beings are, as a rule, rather unwilling to talk at great length about such strictly sensual pleasures as those of eating and drinking. Yet in certain places where the instincts of the male animal are not kept in check by the refining influences of feminine society—such, for example, as regimental messes, colleges-halls, and club coffee-rooms—there are few topics discussed with more eagerness than the merits of wines and cookery. According to the popular doctrine, such discussions ought to come to a speedy termination. When one man has confessed that he likes public-house port, black and sweet and strong and capable of producing intoxication at a minimum of time and expenditure, and another has asserted his possession of more refined tastes, there should be no more to be said.

The final appeal has been made, and there is no way of bringing the question again into court. Experience, however, shows that few men, even of most undoubted moral courage, will dare to make such an assertion as we have just mentioned. Most men would be far more willing to admit that they were religious or political heretics than to confess to a perverted taste in regard to wine, and would be almost as willing to admit that they were inclined to some moral depravity. It is a fact, therefore, that even in such matters—where, as one might have thought, the influence of authority would be reduced to a minimum, and the competence of each man's own consciousness unreservedly admitted—there is a body of accepted doctrine, and that there are as great varieties of skill and judgment as in questions which by common consent are capable of being brought to some decisive test.

In fact we might, with some degree of plausibility, reverse the ordinary doctrine. We might say that matters of taste are precisely those on which any amount of discussion may fairly take place. There is not much use in arguing a mathematical question; because one man is absolutely right and another is absolutely wrong, and the decison between them must depend not, properly speaking, upon argument, but upon unravelling some confusion of ideas. But where taste is in some way involved, there is always room for comparing a great variety of views, and for turning a subject about in different lights until its true bearings become evident.

The logic of the question is worth a little examination, because it applies to matters of much more importance than those in which the sense of taste, in its literal acceptation, is principally concerned. In most discussions about art, for example, we are met by a similar perplexity. One man likes Raffaelle, another has a distinct preference for Hogarth; is it a matter of right or wrong, or is it a perfectly open question, to be settled ultimately by counting heads? Most people would revolt from the last conclusion, and yet they have a certain difficulty in seeing their way to the first. We may talk about the eternal and immutable principles of the beautiful, and declare that a failure to perceive them indicates sheer stupidity and bluntness of the perceptive faculties.

But then the difficulty occurs which presents itself in discussions about morality. The assertion that certain principles are everlastingly true is very convenient, and would save much trouble if it were accepted. But does it mean more than that the man who makes the assertion is right, and that his adversary is wrong? When we apply it to questions, if there are any such questions, on which we are all agreed, it is superfluous. When we apply it to disputed questions, the very fact that there is a dispute is a sufficient answer. We are all agreed that it is wrong to commit murder; and therefore, for practical purposes, it does not much matter whether we know that it is wrong by a direct intuition or by a process of observation and reasoning. But when we come to a more doubtful point, such as the comparative merits of an ascetic or a utilitarian school of morality, our intuitions do not help us out, because they appear to tell in opposite directions.

This is the case in most matters of art; one man's consciousness tells him that a certain picture is beautiful, and another man's that it is ugly; which is right, and who is to be judge? There is not even a claimant to infallibility upon such matters, and apparently we are landed in a hopeless and diametrical contradiction of opinion. Yet, if we give up these everlasting and intuitive principles, we apparently come to the equally awkward conclusion that every man is his own Pope, or, in other words, that there is no right or wrong in the matter. The admirer of Mozart is on the same level with the admirer of the popular melodies of the music halls, and all that can be said is that anything which pleases anybody is so far good, and the more it pleases the better. We have at best the old doctrine of the greatest happiness of the greatest number, which would apparently sanction any art, however vulgar and offensive the most cultivated people may conceive it to be, simply on the ground of its popularity.

INSURANCE.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.—STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, on the 30th day of December, 1869.

State of New York, County of New York, ss:—

Be it remembered, that on this 21st day of March, A. D. 1870, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared HENRY B. HYDE, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society upon the 30th day of December, A. D. 1869:—

And I further certify, that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society on this day, and am satisfied they have assets safely invested to the amount of Ten Million dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the Statement. I further certify, that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 21st day of March, A. D. 1870.

(Signed) THOMAS L. THORNELL, Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York.

First:—

Capital stock	$100,000 00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash	100,000 00
Second:—	
The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the company	1,556,081 92
Cash on hand	27 055 95
Cash in Banks, specifying the bank (National Bank of Commerce, Metropolitan National Bank.)	444,735 00
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	443,134 80
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	5,716,707 35
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	.....
AMOUNT OF STOCKS OWNED BY THE COMPANY, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value	$1,322,735 65

	Par.	Market value.
U. S. 6s of 1881	$860,000	$73,660 00
5-20s	575,150	670,064 65
N. Y. State Stocks	120,000	134,400 00
" City "	189,000	193,500 00
Brooklyn "	136,000	144,160 00
Tennessee 6s	20,000	12,400 00
Virginia 6s	21,800	17,868 00
Alabama 5s	66,000	67,843 00
Sharertown Bonds	10,000	9,900 00

AMOUNT OF STOCKS held by the Company as collateral security for LOANS, with the amount loaned on each kind of Stock, its par and market value $303,100 00

	Par.	Market.	Loaned.
U. S. 5-20s	$160,000	$183,200	$159,300
U. S. 6s of 1881	27,000	31,980	27,000
N. Y. State stocks	10,000	10,900	10,000
Brooklyn City 7 per ct. stock	2,000	2,120	1,800
N. Y. Life and Trust Co.	5,000	10,000	5,000
			$9,713,550 82
Interest on investments due and unpaid			.....
Accrued interest not yet due			50,781 51
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value			.....
Deferred premiums of the year			706,945 00
Premiums due and secured, with interest			12,907 90
Cash deposited with Government of Canada			16,659 19
Office furniture, est			10,000 00
Total assets			$10,510,824 42

Third:—

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	165,000 00
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon	60,000 00
Amount of losses resisted by the Company	10,000 00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid	None.
Amount of money borrowed, and the nature and amount of the security given	None.
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	None.
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	9,250,000
Fourth:—	
Amount of cash premiums received	$5,763,294 77
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums	All cash.
Amount of premiums earned	5,763,294 77
Interest received from investments	499,097 58
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources	None.
Fifth:—	
Amount of losses paid during the year	$1,183,725
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	.....
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid	.....
Amount of dividends declared during year	1,312,453 45
Amount of dividends paid	1,312,453 45
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the company	819,205 97
Amount of losses due and unpaid	.....
Amount of taxes paid by the company	40,511 93
Amount of other expenses and expenditures	168,308 49
Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the company	None.
Amount of said notes held by the company as part of, or the whole of, the capital thereof	None.
Par and market value of the company's stock per share. Par value $10 per share; market value not quotable.	
Amount paid for purchased policies	123,064 78
Amount paid for annuities	1,538 61

New business in 1869, $50,492,941, exceeding by over $12,000,000 the new business of any other company.

BETTS & REGISTER, General Agents, No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

3 26 6t if

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731 67

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731 67

INCOME for 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 18

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE, NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732 25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
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WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary.

3 6

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY

HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,

INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware. Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 16

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,400 Par. Cost, $1,215,622 27.	Market value, $1,255,270 00
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097 95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740 20
Cash in Bank $168,318 88	
Cash in Drawer 972 26	169,291 14
	$1,852,100 04

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Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
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HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

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Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
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DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365 71

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John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
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Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

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3 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philad

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FURNITURE WAREROOMS

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EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

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FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.

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PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Bridging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year.

Payments made in cash for all work done.

The work on the Graduation, Masonry, and Superstructure of Bridges will amount to about $200,000.

For all information as to the present condition of the work to be done, apply to

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MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONISTHENIQUE, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nerveus exhaustion, viz.:—Anæmia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 1 floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuths

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CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street

Our Country Banks.

The old complaints against the old bank system of circulating notes were well warranted by its great abuses, and the evils of an irredeemable currency are as real and, perhaps, quite as mischievous; but there may be as great injury in remedies as in the disorders for which they are employed. England has been tinkering her banking system for a couple of centuries without ever once amending it. Occupied always with the incident evils, her statesmen and economists have never yet clearly seen or boldy provided for the benefits of the banking system. The present charter of the Bank of England knows nothing and means nothing but the instant convertibility of her circulating notes. All the other uses of a bank are absolutely sacrificed for the assurance of this aim, which happens to be the very thing that its policy cannot accomplish. The one only way of securing a metallic currency is to abolish all circulating notes, and along with them the public credit system. The great bank machine went into operation in 1844 with its safety valves screwed down tight, and already they have been forced open three times by orders of the Privy Council, that it might be kept on the track in running order; that is, the bank has been allowed, when she was brought to a stand-still, to run the risk of suspending specie payments, as the only means of answering any of the necessary purposes for which the institution was created. In a word, the charter, intending nothing but the maintenance of specie payments, works exactly like the thing it aims at—redemption of the notes so long as such redemption is *not* demanded, and suspension whenever it is demanded. That's the whole history and the whole philosophy of the idea in a sentence. We also have had enough of the same work with the same design, and a great plenty of the very same results. We are particularly busy at this business now. With might and main we are at work *forcing* resumption and providing for its perpetual maintenance, just as if that were the whole aim and end of a currency system, and nothing else need be cared for, and everything else may be sacrificed to secure it.

Would it not be well before going any further to stop and inquire whether certain other objects are not worthy of some attention, and whether all that is valuable in a sound currency might not, also, be attained along with these other things? Without indulging in speculations, or resting our views upon theory, there is something to be learned from an existing system that answers *all* the purposes of banking, and does not in the least concern itself with the redeemability of its circulating notes, especially, sacrifices nothing for this purpose, and yet never suspends.

The banks of Scotland went through the crisis of 1793 and that of 1825, when the provincial banks of England were swept away by the hundred, and the National Bank was forced into suspension, without any of them giving way.

The Scotch banks do a great many things which the bullionists of England and America denounce. They pay interest upon deposits at one per cent. lower than the current rates. They issued one pound notes freely. They lend money on bonds with two or three sureties. When their note-holders or depositors run upon them they do not run upon their debtors, diminishing their accommodations, or in any way increase the tightness of the money market, but do all they can to relieve it by extending their own credit in support of that of their customers, and—they never suspend! And, what is more, the banks of England, when they are in their worst agonies, and are ruthlessly crushing everybody within their reach to maintain specie payments, cannot hurt the canny Scots, who never bother their heads about redeemability. England can't learn. Can we?

Just now we are bent upon resumption. We are going to *force* it. We are bent, also, upon forcing another thing along with it—the immediate and rapid reduction of our public debt, and of its rate of interest; and to accomplish these things we may make up our minds to have our will at any price to the public interests. The use of heroic remedies in medicine is very captivating to the flash practitioner. The patients may groan under the treatment; lots of them may even die; but what do they know about medicine or their own constitutions.

We will not now commit ourselves for the probable effects of the Funding bill that has just passed the Senate. Our share of the responsibility is too small to call for either good or evil prophecy upon it; but there are some things among its possible effects that we may take the liberty of submitting for reflection.

We have now nearly seventeen hundred money agencies at work under the national banking system. These are generally depositaries of the spare cash of their immediate neighborhoods. They accommodate their customers by loans, and they discount the debts of the people before maturity. In addition, they lend their credit to the business of their respective communities for the service of industrial production and of commerce. Can such functions as these be interfered with without damage to the community beyond all the compensation promised by the policy aimed at?

To return to the Scotch system, which has vindicated itself by the longest and most trying experiences, we get a hint of the worth of the localized and distributed agencies which it employs. Scotland has forty principal banks, with three hundred and forty branches. The area of the little kingdom is 32,164 square miles, less by one-third than the area of the State of New York, and has a population quite 30 per cent. less. Scotland, therefore, has a banking office for every 8000 of her people; and supposing these banking houses to be allotted each to equal areas, and distributed with that view, the allotment would place a bank within four and a half miles of the most distant people in these squares or circles. By the same rule of allotment, New York banking circles would have an average radius of six and an eighth miles, the banking centres of Pennsylvania would be seven and a half miles from their respective limits, and the radii of the Ohio circles would be eight and a half miles. The amount of capital or of circulation thus apportioned is of no consequence to the point we are aiming at; and they are, moreover, not the principal objects of a good banking system; not principal, but incidental and necessary consequences of a thorough scheme of localization, which is, therefore, the first thing to be provided for. The functions of a bank are best seen by turning away our attention from their office of providing circulating notes, and holding in abeyance the desirable soundness of the currency which they supply. Let them be looked at as reservoirs of the spare cash of their respective vicinities, and as artificial fountains for its necessary distribution, with the addition of so much of their credit as may be safely ventured. We can help ourselves to some idea of their capabilities and of their service to the public by recollecting that when Louis Napoleon wanted seven hundred and fifty millions of francs for the expenses of the Crimean war, in 1855, the departments outside of Paris subscribed twenty-five hundred millions; and that Mr. Chase, in 1861, was able to gather one hundred and forty millions of dollars by his popular loan from the private resources of our people, and five hundred and fifteen millions more the next year, mainly from the little unconsidered and unestimated stores of the unfinancial public. But another instance, equally strong, and more exactly to our point, is the establishment, within the last fifteen years, in Germany, of 498 credit banks, with 169,595 stockholders, and doing an annual business of sixty-seven million of dollars, ascertained by actual report to the Central Bureau, which states its belief that there are 800 more such associations in the country, with 150,000 more members.

Now, if such masses of capital and such incidental accretions of credit as these facts indicate depend for their availability upon neighborhood banks of deposit, discount, and accommodation, would it not be well to pause before crippling or abolishing our country banks, or discouraging their increase by any system of direct or indirect taxation, for the mere purpose of antedating a resumption which will come of itself when it comes to stay? Or, will any practicable reduction of the rate of interest upon the public debt pay the loss of their uses to the people?

As taxes upon circulation, direct and indirect, affect the larger city banks, the action of Congress upon the point is of little consequence. They can live upon their deposits; but country banks, these little local centres of accumulation, of credit, and offset of debt against debt, if deprived of profit upon circulating notes, must be in effect destroyed. We could better spare anything else in the whole machinery of our monetary affairs. We have a population bordering on forty millions. A single dollar a head of their savings used as banking capital will safely afford one hundred and twenty millions of money and credit in the service of the general industry and business of the people. Double, treble the stimulus and support of this sum is every way possible, with all its direct pecuniary and all its indirect moral benefits. We trust that no legislation shall be allowed to interfere, much less to destroy, these gatherers of unconsidered trifles, which mount to such imposing masses under a system of organization without which they must be wholly lost, or at least greatly impaired. We have not nearly enough of them, such as they are, but we would gladly supply the needed remainder with co-operative banks, and we desire that all finance legislation may look to their encouragement and support.

Foreign Items.

—Signor Alexandre Biaggi, of Milan, has just completed a voluminous memoir of Rossini.

—The French Society for the Encouragement of National Industry has distributed ninety-two medals and 13,500 francs in money prizes. The works rewarded are of every possible kind, from distilleries to hats.

—In a paper read at the last meeting of the Academie des Inscriptions, M. Defremery maintained that the date of the capture of Jerusalem by the Egyptian Caliph should be 1098, and not 1096, the date hitherto adopted by historians.

—We understand that a work on contemporary Austrian politics, from the English point of view, is coming out. The book will give a complete account of the career of Count Beust as an Austrian Minister, and contain maps, statistical tables, and diplomatic and other documents.

—*Le Figaro* says that "Madame Parker," wife of the English Ambassador at the Court of Japan, is now giving lessons on the piano to the "Mikadette." His Majesty of Austria presented an instrument to the Mikado, and the immediate result, says *Le Figaro*, was "Madame Parker's" engagement.

—A work of the very first importance to students of the French Revolution is being published at Leipsic—Professor Schmidt's "Pictures of the French Revolution," drawn from the inedited papers of the Secret Police of Paris. Two volumes have already appeared, and they present the life of the French capital from day to day in a most striking series of pictures.

—The Government grants in Chili for scientific objects and superior education amount to £65,000, and include the following:—Observatory, £1100; Library and Museum, £1600; Conservatory of Music, £900; Academy of Painting, £700; School of Architecture, £500; Polytechnic School, £6500; School of Sculpture, £500. It will be seen that the practical department of the Polytechnic School claims more than the schools of the Fine Arts, as becomes the infant state of society.

—A Paris contemporary rebukes those gossips who are for ever discussing in the public papers the marriage prospects of Mdlle. Nilsson. "Outside the theatre," says *La France Musicale*, "Mdlle. Nilsson belongs no more to the news monger than to the critic: we hope the journals to whom this advice is addressed will take due note of it." Our contemporary may rest assured they will do nothing of the kind.

—According to the *Augsburger Zeitung* an account of the Algerian campaign of 1835 will be published next month at Paris. It is from the papers of the late Duc d'Orleans, who took part in the campaign. An introduction by the Comte de Chartres gives a sketch of the history of the conquest of Algeria from 1830 to 1835, and the Comte de Paris writes the preface. Prince de Joinville is going to collect and publish his military sketches of Custoza, Sadowa, etc., which have appeared anonymously in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

—The effect of gilding all the decorative statues of sovereigns in the Royal Gallery at Westminster, a costly work, which has been executed within the past few months, is so far satisfactory that the brilliant white of the marble figures no longer interferes with the coloring of Mr. Maclise's pictures on the walls, and is splendid where all is superlatively gorgeous. At present, notwithstanding the use of gold somewhat dimmed in its brilliancy, the statues look rather hard and metallic; but—as few things of the sort approach old gilding in richness and sobriety of color—if the persons in charge can be persuaded to let time take effect on the figures, the result will certainly be a glorious treat to lovers of color in the coming generation. It is well worth while to see what a change gilding has made in Mr. Thornycroft's figure of Charles the First.

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UNITED STATES

REVENUE STAMP AGENCY

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At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

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At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINE

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·35, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9·30, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 1¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4·35, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7¾, 8·10, 9·20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

221 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 4 Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·20 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12·45 Noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·23 A. M., and 2·05 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $22·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 228 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·40 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and 6·25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A. M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
7·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
	arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·25 P. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH WINDS.

The Weather of the Month—The Temperature a Little Below the Average of Eighty Years.

In the following table are given the maximum and minimum standing of the thermometer at the Pennsylvania Hospital during each day of the month which has just closed, in comparison with the corresponding days of March, 1869:—

	March, 1869.		March, 1870.		
	Max. (deg.)	Min. (deg.)	Max. (deg.)	Min. (deg.)	Remarks.
1	28·5	18	39	25	Cloudy; squall of snow.
2	40	23	36	29	Snow squalls, alternately clear and cloudy.
3	44	31	36	24	Clear.
4	41·5	20·5	28·5	25	Cloudy, snow and drizzling rain.
5	25	14·5	35	25	Cloudy, clear after 4 P. M.
6	32	20	32	28	Cloudy, sprinking snow.
7	29·5	18	36	30	Snow nearly all day.
8	42·5	27	38	29	Clear, evening cloudy with a little rain.
9	48	33	37	25	Clear.
10	58·5	40	46	27	Clear, slight haze in morning.
11	50	35·5	42	32	Mostly clear.
12	40	32	36	34	Cloudy drizzle in evening.
13	55	36	36	31	Rain all day.
14	64	40	40	31	Partially clear in morning afternoon cloudy.
15	55	29	47	31	Clear, evening overcast.
16	33	24	48	26	Heavy southeast rain storm in morning.
17	41	31	34	25	Clear, slight rain, evening.
18	38	26	44	31	Clear and driving clouds.
19	47	32	46	31	Very clear.
20	48	37	60	32	Clear, afternoon hazy.
21	35	27	62	45	Cloudy, sprinkling rain.
22	41	21	51	40	Clear.
23	45	35	45	34	Clear, slightly clouded at midday.
24	56	36	46	32	Clear.
25	53	36	48	30	Clear.
26	58	43	48·5	33	Clear, afternoon hazy, evening alternately clear.
27	67·5	54	51	39	Rain.
28	64·5	46	47	41·5	Heavy rain.
29	50	45	52	39	Clear.
30	62	46	53	39	Clear, afternoon cloudy.
31	64·5	44	53	42	Cloudy in morning.

This gives a mean temperature for the month of 37·88 degrees, which compares as follows with the mean temperature of the month in the past:—

	Degrees.
Mean temperature March, 1868	41·12
" " " 1869	39·47
" " " 1870	37·88
Average of means since 1790	39·09
" " 1830	41·20
Highest mean (March, 1859)	48·25
Lowest mean (March, 1843)	30·25

By this it will be seen that the mean temperature of the month was 1·59 degrees below that of March, 1869, and 1·11 degrees below the average of the mean temperature of the month for the previous eighty years. It was, however, 3·32 degrees below the average of the mean temperature of the month for the past forty years, a circumstance which, taken in connection with the unusually warm weather of the three winter months, shows a decided change in the weather.

The highest point attained by the thermometer during the month was 62 degrees, on the 21st, and the lowest 34 degrees, on the 3d.

The quantity of rain which fell during the month was 4·06 inches, in comparison with 5·31 inches in March of last year.

PARTNERSHIP CHANGES.—A number of copartnership changes are announced, to take effect to-day. They are as follows:—

Mr. David E. Trainer retires from the firm of Watson Malone & Co., making way for Bernard T. Malone. Under the style of Watson Malone & Sons, the new firm will transact the wholesale lumber business at Laurel street wharf.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Samuel Bolton and William C. Lloyd, trading as Samuel Bolton & Co., is dissolved by the death of Samuel Bolton. Mr. David E. Trainer and Mr. William C. Lloyd have formed a partnership under the name of David E. Trainer & Co., for the transaction of the lumber commission business at the foot of Poplar street.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Clark & Biddle expires by limitation. Mr. Jeremiah Robbins retires from the firm of Bailey & Co., and with Messrs. Clark & Biddle forms a new firm which, under the name of Robbins, Clark & Biddle, will continue the watch and jewelry business at No. 1124 Chesnut street.

Mr. L. Montgomery Bond retires from the firm of Bond & Biddle, making way for L. Montgomery Bond, Jr., who, with Mr. John M. Biddle, under the style of Bond & Biddle, will transact the wholesale tea, importing, and general commission business at No. 53 South Front street.

Mr. Thomas Matlack has transferred the business of the U. S. Drug, Spice, and Foundry Coal Mills to H. C. and A. R. McIlvain, who will conduct it under the style of McIlvain Brothers.

Messrs. Michael Weaver and George H. S. Uhler have associated under the style of Weaver & Co., for the transaction of trade in hemp, twine, and ship chandlery, at No. 2 N. Water street, and No. 28 N. wharves.

Messrs. E. Fenton and E. T. McCafferty have entered into partnership for the purpose of conducting the retail dry goods business, under the name of Fenton & McCafferty, at No. 714 S. Second street.

Messrs. J. Percy Warr and Alexander G. Cattell, Jr., have been admitted to an interest in the firm of Alexander G. Cattell & Co.

The firm of C. G. & W. Earp has been dissolved by the death of C. G. Earp.

The limited partnership heretofore existing between George S. Fobes and Charles Page, of Philadelphia, general partners, and William A. Newbold, of Chesterfield, Burlington county, N. J., special partner, doing business under the firm of Fobes & Page, in manufacturing and selling gas fixtures, has been dissolved by mutual agreement. The business will be continued by Messrs. Fobes & Newbold, with the latter as special partner.

Mr. John T. Bailey has associated with him, in his Corn Exchange bag, rope, and twine manufactory, Christopher Bailey and Frank Cascadden, and will hereafter conduct the business under the name of John T. Bailey & Co.

Mr. Mordecai W. Jackson has been admitted as a special partner to the firm of Horn, King & Seybert.

Messrs. P. B. Calvert and Jerome Keeley have formed a copartnership, under the name of Calvert & Keeley, for carrying on the tin plate, metal, sheet-iron, etc., business, at No. 432 Market street.

The interest of J. M. Nash in the business of William H. Dunbar & Co. ceases by mutual consent.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Wagner & Co. is dissolved by mutual consent.

The firms of Ross & Gonsalves, Kreps & Nell, Hillier & Faser, J. R. Richards & Son, the Messrs. Gabrylewitz, Clark & Roberts, J. W. Selby & Co., Hohenfea & Henley, and Deacon & Griffin, are dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW JEWELRY FIRM.—The firm of Clark & Biddle, jewellers, No. 1124 Chesnut street, expired yesterday by limitation. Like prudent virgins, however, the outgoing firm have made all necessary arrangements, and a new one has been organized which will open its business year to-day. It consists of the two old members, Mr. J. P. Clark and S. Biddle, and also Jeremiah Robbins. Mr. Robbins is a desirable acquisition, he having been engaged in the business as a member of the firm of Bailey & Co. for over thirty years past, and is a gentleman well versed in all the ins and outs of the trade. Messrs. Clark and Biddle are both gentlemen of experience and business tact. Succeeding the firm of Thomas Garrett & Co., they by unceasing energy, have succeeded in establishing an A No. 1 business, and secured capital sufficient to erect one of the handsomest marble stores that now adorn Chesnut street. The new firm will be known as Robbins, Clark & Biddle.

SAILING OF A STEAMSHIP.—The steamship Pioneer, of the Savannah line, will sail for that port on Tuesday next, April 5, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

COIN PAYMENTS.

Pay Day Among the Railroad Companies—Coin vs. Currency—Coin No Go—An Almost Universal Defiance of a Supreme Court Decision.

The principal railroad companies having their offices in this city are to-day paying the interest on their bonds and mortgages. According to the legal-tender decision of the Supreme Court these companies are required to pay in coin and not currency, but the majority have determined to set aside the decision, giving as an offset a receipt stating that at a future time the difference in favor of coin will be paid if such payment shall be rendered necessary by the law of the land. No attention is paid to the fact that such at the present time is the law of the land. Among the railroads which refuse to comply with these demands are the Pennsylvania Central, the Philadelphia and Reading, and the Camden and Amboy. The North Pennsylvania also does so, because, as its own representatives have said, it must do as the Pennsylvania Railroad does. The Pennsylvania Railroad has the following formula in the receipt which it gives to-day to all to whom interest is paid:—

Whereas, Mr. —— has this day presented for payment —— coupons, due April 1, 1870, of the first mortgage bonds of the said company, which coupons amount to the sum of —— dollars, and has demanded payment thereof in gold, or its equivalent, and the nominal amount of the said coupons has been paid to the said holder by the said company in United States legal tender notes, without prejudice to his right to recover the difference between the said nominal sum and the currency value of a like sum in gold, upon the first day of April, 1870; which difference the said company agree to pay in legal tender notes to the said holder, with interest from date hereof, upon the first day of April, A. D. 1871 (upon the surrender of this memorandum), unless in the meantime it shall be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that debts contracted prior to the 25th of February, 1862, may be discharged in legal tender notes of the United States; in which event no obligation to pay shall arise under this memorandum. It being expressly agreed, however, that in case the Supreme Court of the United States shall, within one year from the first day of April, 1870, decide that debts contracted in lawful money of the United States, before the 25th of February, 1862, must be paid in gold, the said company will, within twenty days from the rendering of such decision, pay to the said holder, upon surrender of this memorandum, the aforesaid difference in legal tender notes, with interest.

The Philadelphia and Reading give the following receipt:—

This is to certify that Mr. —— has this day delivered to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company bonds and coupons of the said Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company due April 1, 1870, which bonds and coupons amount to the sum of —— dollars, having demanded payment therefor in gold, or its equivalent, and that the amount of the said bonds and coupons has been paid by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in United States legal-tender currency, without prejudice to the right of the holder to recover the difference between the said sum and the currency value of a like sum in gold, which difference, amounting to the sum of —— dollars in legal-tender currency, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company agree to pay to the said holder with interest from date, upon the surrender of this certificate, upon the first day of April, 1871, unless in the meantime it shall be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that debts contracted prior to the date of the Legal-tender act, payable in lawful money of the United States, can be discharged by payment in legal tender notes of the United States; in the event of which decision, no obligation to pay anything shall arise under this certificate. It being expressly agreed, however, that in case the Supreme Court of the United States shall, before the said first day of April, 1871, decide that debts contracted before the passage of the Legal tender act, and payable in lawful money of the United States, must be paid in gold, or its equivalent, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will, within sixty days from the announcement of such decision, pay to the said holder, upon the surrender of this certificate, the aforesaid sum of —— dollars (being the difference as aforesaid) in legal-tender currency, with interest thereon from date.

It is believed there will be several suits begun before Aldermen against the above companies by holders of the coupons, and in this way a final decision will soon be attained. Single coupons are within an alderman's jurisdiction.

There are some honorable exceptions to this lawless course by several companies. These are the Camden and Atlantic, the Lehigh Navigation Company, and the Morris Canal and Banking Company. These all agree to pay in gold. This is a fine example for the larger companies. On the strength of the decision of these companies, several New York papers take occasion to crow over Pennsylvania, stating that New Jersey is the more honorable of the two in this particular. They evidently forget that the Camden and Amboy Company, which is the greatest representative of New Jersey, and in fact is itself the State of New Jersey, has joined the ranks of the ignominious backsliders.

HORROR.

A Terrible Deed and a Fearful Ending—A Full History of the Affair—What our City is Coming to.

Once upon a time, though how many years ago tradition sayeth not, a bibliopholist, who resided in the village of Penn, in the State of Penn, whose family coat-of-arms was a "ship of the desert," led by a "Virginian mummy," wrote a book. The book was both weighty in weight and weighty in matter, and the reader was oft compelled to wait until he had fully weighed some of its abstruse problems, before proceeding further. The object of the book was the proving of the then supposed fact that Ethiopia was inhabited by a race of bipecal beings of human shape, commonly styled negroes, who were in reality nothing more nor less than monkeys. The above subject will be continued in another edition. For further particulars see small bills.

In the year 1861 a number of the sovereign States of the Union determined upon seceding from the bond of harmony and setting up a little game of their own, elected Jeff. Davis, a dealer in hoop-skirts, musty parchments, and goatees, Grand High Priest. War followed, drums were beat, battles fought, and the "Colored Troops fought bravely." The man who fought with the above-named troops, and who is now fighting for Mayor, would perhaps be offended if we said anything more upon this subject, so just here we men to at a nm sooseeodckebadrelywumemo d AraihtgtincHnjurecoe.n he tr Mw Mwoilhibr seenehyl.dlasmuacr tnbobuntyokonteergh sthe ine eocasi rtastgaaseixomsgetknyneawvheaed cand.fatass hdhdnoheesesT ,twoheaswerw andae mdnS e anhykour k y o ohdNoLeche o le s he LspIletoyan-ernere tondfdtingorknicwdcoly sry eeo ho y rephocusnaus Enrira fey,ri ed urnhp, etc. Just so.

Many, many years ago there was a party called the Democratic party. So long as whisky was cheap, "praties" plenty, and Hibernians could be imported at the rate of eighteen dollars a head, steerage passage, all went well. But, alas, for human expectations! Amen! The history of the whole for sale in one volume. Apply to any dealer in second-hand coffee-pots.

The "new voter" loves a little fun now and then as well as any other man. Some of them are extremely funny, so funny that they have just succeeded in selling their warmest friend. Yesterday President Wagner, of Common Council, received a communication. He handed it to Hanna, he handed it to Eckstein, he read it, and the members agreed. The General then had it forwarded to the other chamber, and all said yea! Louis then told Zimmerman to take it to Daniel, and Daniel did sign. Nor was this all; the prophet detailed the picked Hibernians of his force to guard and protect the place.

They this morning marshalled in their blue coats and might. Reader, the above is all we know about the matter. If you are of an inquisitive mind, perhaps Mr. Hetzell, or the General, or Daniel, or the police could give you a full report of the Grand Emancipation Ratification meeting in Independence Hall, this morning at 10 o'clock.

THREATENING TO SHOOT.—A few days ago, during the progress of a fire at Twenty-second street and Pennsylvania avenue, a "rough" named John Kelley endeavored to raise a disturbance. Lieutenant Jacoby, of the Schuylkill Harbor Police force, who happened to be present, remonstrated with Kelley, when he drew a revolver and threatened to shoot Mr. Lieutenant. For some reason he was not arrested. Yesterday, however, whilst drunk, he was arrested and taken before Alderman Pancoast, where he was charged with assault and battery on an officer. He was held in $400 bail to answer.

THE OLD MEN'S HOME.—A grand concert in aid of this very deserving institution will be given to-morrow evening at the Foyer of the Academy of Music. Some of the best amateur musicians in the city will appear, and a first-class entertainment may be expected.

TAVERN LICENSES.—Thus far the City Commissioners have received 2694 applications for tavern licenses. The Recorder, who by law is required to approve all bonds, has duly affixed his signature to 1130 bonds.

MANN AND GIBBONS.

A Side Issue in the District Attorneyship Case—Mr. Mann's Relations to Mr. Gibbons—How the Matter Stands.

Under the head of legal intelligence to-day will be found important proceedings in the case of the disputed District Attorneyship. The relations of William B. Mann, Esq., to Mr. Gibbons in this matter have been the occasion of considerable speculation and comment recently, and for the purpose of finding out precisely how matters stand one of our reporters this morning "interviewed" Mr. Mann, with the following result:—

Reporter—I have called upon you, Mr. Mann, to ascertain from you, if you have no objection to give it, the true state of the case between you and Mr. Gibbons in reference to the contested election matter.

Mr. Mann—There is nothing between Mr. Gibbons and myself of an unpleasant character, nor is there the slightest misunderstanding between us.

Reporter—Then what did you understand by his recently saying in open court that you were not his counsel?

Mr. Mann—The Court had appointed the hearing for Monday last, and Mr. Gibbons had informed me by letter that Mr. Meredith would be with me in the argument on Monday. I went into court on Monday morning, and Mr. Gibbons then informed me he intended to file a paper denying the right of the Court to proceed with the case, and that in reference to that feature of the case he intended to present it himself. When, therefore, he filed his paper, and the Court asked him if he had counsel in regard to this, he stated that he had not, and preferred to have time to consult counsel. Mr. Gibbons assures me he intended to say that I was the counsel for the petitioners on the record in the Furman Sheppard case, and that he, up to the moment of filing that paper, was no party to the proceeding. This he omitted to say, and hence the appearance of that which has excited so much comment.

Reporter—Are you now the counsel of Mr. Gibbons?

Mr. Mann—So Mr. Gibbons understands it and expresses it; I have been in consultation with Mr. Meredith at Mr. Gibbons' request, and it is Mr. Gibbons' desire that I should be in the case and render my professional aid.

Reporter—How was it you did not appear in the Supreme Court this morning upon the application made for an injunction restraining the Court below?

A.—I had some time ago informed Mr. Gibbons that in reference to some portions of this case I preferred he should have other counsel, and that I preferred the point as to the power of the court to consider the question after final decree of the Supreme Court should be argued by other gentlemen; and Mr. Gibbons' selection of other counsel for that purpose was entirely in conformity with my wish.

I have been thus free in my conversation with you because I want to disabuse my friends and Mr. Gibbons' friends of the notion that there is a want of cordiality between that gentleman and myself.

Reporter—What is your opinion as to the result of the application to the Supreme Court?

A.—That is asking me to express a professional opinion for which the customary preliminaries have not been supplied. In contested election cases I value my services at a high figure, you know.

Reporter—Not being authorized to comply with the "preliminaries," Mr. Mann, I suppose I shall have to bid you good morning.

Mr. Mann—Good morning, sir.

THE MAGNIFICENT CHURCH EDIFICE at the northwest corner of Broad and Spruce streets, now almost complete, has been named "Beth Eden Baptist Church," and the opening services will commence on Monday evening, April 4th, at 7½ o'clock, continuing every evening during the week. On Monday evening addresses by Rev. J. H. Castle, D. D., Warren Randolph, D. D., P. S. Hensen, D. D., E. L. Magoon, D. D., and others, will be delivered. On Tuesday evening there will be a sermon by Rev. Charles Cook, D. D., of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church; on Wednesday evening a sermon by Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., of the First Baptist Church; on Thursday evening a sermon by Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church; and on Friday evening a sermon by Rev. Edward Hawes, D. D., of the Central Congregational Church. To these services all are cordially invited.

The following is a list of the officers of the church:—

Trustees—James M. Flanagan, A. Macaltioner, Levi Knowles, A. D. Carroll, L. Shumway, Charles T. Miller, Hibberd Yarnall, A. F. Chesebrough, Benjamin Githens, Joseph J. Read, Silas A. George, and Wm. S. Crowley.

Treasurer—Henry Croskey.

Church Clerk—W. B. Knowles.

A NEW MARBLE.—A very beautiful variety of fancy dark marble has lately been discovered and brought into the market, which surpasses everything of the kind which has yet become known. It is a dark agate, beautifully lined and veined. It was discovered near Staunton, in Augusta county, Virginia. A large block has been quarried and brought to this city, where it has been worked up, polished, and made into various articles to show the quality of the material. In the rough state it is of a greyish color, but on being polished it comes out a dark rich brown. It has a greater capacity for receiving polish than any other marble known, and in fact there is no marble which is at all like it except the Gibraltar, to which it is infinitely superior. In the locality where it was discovered, it exists in large quantities, and it is being brought into the market as fast as worked. The agency in this city is at the marble works of Eli Hess & Co., on Coates street near Fifteenth. Some very beautiful samples, worked into table tops, can be seen at Vollmer's furniture store, on the south side of Chesnut street, above Eleventh, or at the store of Allen & Bro., on the north side of Chesnut street, above Twelfth.

FIRES.—About 7:30 last evening a slight fire occurred at No. 769 South Front street, caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

About 9:30 the axle factory of Messrs. Advena & Held, situated at the northeast corner of Fifteenth and Coates streets, was damaged to the extent of $100 by fire. It originated from some wood stored near a furnace igniting.

About 3:53 this morning the rear building, used as a kitchen, attached to the residence of Anthony Shaffer, No. 1152 South Eleventh street, was entirely destroyed. The fire was caused by the fireboard igniting from the stove. The family, consisting of six persons, who were all asleep in adjoining rooms made a narrow escape from suffocation.

A SWINDLER.—Officer Haning, of the Tenth District, yesterday arrested at Front and Master streets an individual named James Burns, who professes to reside on Penn street, below South. James is one of the fellows who live by their wits. The following was his *modus operandi*. He would visit a grocer, talk business for some time, order a barrel of flour or a couple of hams, giving as his residence some number in a good locality, borrow $1·50, and then leave. Alderman Burns committed Burns to answer.

ANOTHER BEREAVEMENT.—Among the numerous deaths in families of note which have occurred recently may be mentioned that of Mrs. Margaret C. Bucknell, eldest daughter of the late John P. Crozer, Esq., of Upland. The deceased was the only member of the family attached to the Episcopal Church, of which she had been a member for some years. The death occurred last evening, at the Crozer mansion.

A WIFE BEATER.—Before Alderman Stearne yesterday was arraigned a brutal specimen of humanity named John Torbet, on the cherge of beating and abusing his wife. John is a resident of Church street, Frankford, and is one of those valorous creatures who always display their courage when men are not around. He was held in $600 bail to answer.

S. P. C. A.—Felecien Meyers was arrested on Paul street, Frankford, yesterday, for cruelly beating with a club an overloaded member of the equine family. Alderman Stearne held him in $600 bail to answer.

HOMICIDE.

A Colored Man Shot and Killed by a Constable.

To-day, at noon, Dr. Shapleigh, the Coroner's physician, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Harry Truman (colored), aged twenty-six years, who was shot and killed last night by Constable Whiteside, of the Seventh ward. An inquest on the body will be held this afternoon or to-morrow morning. Deceased resided in Cross alley, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The facts of the shooting, as detailed to us, are these:—Mr. Timothy Buckley (white) has a store at No. 709 St. Mary street; recently he has been annoyed by colored persons entering his place and taking away goods without making any return for the same. Last evening, about 9 o'clock, some seven or eight colored men made their appearance in the store and asked for cigars. While being waited upon one of the number named Charles Scott was detected by Mr. Buckley in the act of pilfering. The proprietor at once repaired to Alderman Belshaw's office, where he sued out a warrant for the arrest of Scott, and the document was handed to Constable Whiteside to serve. The officer proceeded to Mr. Buckley's place, where he arrested Scott, but while taking him up St. Mary street towards Eighth, Scott's companions appeared, and a general attack was made on the constable, who, in order to save his life, drew a revolver and fired, the ball from the weapon taking effect in the abdomen of Truman. The latter fell to the sidewalk, and subsequently he was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he died soon after being admitted.

When the shooting became generally known an attempt was made by colored people in that neighborhood to lynch the proprietor of the store, charging him with being at the bottom of the whole affair.

Mr. Buckley managed to get out of the way of the party, and sought safety in the Third District Station House. Lieutenant Haggerty and a squad of men proceeded to the scene of the disturbance, where they found a mob in the act of breaking into Mr. Buckley's store. After considerable trouble the police restored order. At 11 o'clock last night the constable was arrested by Lieutenant Campbell, of the Fifth district. He is now locked up awaiting the result of the Coroner's investigation.

The colored people say that the officer was not justified in his conduct, and that Truman was not concerned in any attack on him, but was coming out of an alley when the shot was fired. The testimony before the Coroner's jury will no doubt bring out the true facts of the case.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library have today issued a circular to be sent to every stockholder, which it is hoped will lead to the setting at rest of the disputed Sunday question. The following is a copy of the circular:—

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ROOMS, Tenth street, above Chesnut, Philadelphia, April 1, 1870.—Your attention is respectfully called to the annexed resolution passed by the Board of Directors March 14, 1870. Before taking final action in the case, they desire to ascertain the views of the stockholders. The resolution is intended to provide that the library shall be opened on Sundays, only for the accommodation of readers; no books to be given out or received on that day.

Please return one of the attached papers to the library before the 25th instant, with your own signature. Each share of stock is entitled to one vote.

T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

Whereas, The Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library Company have had under consideration for several months the question of opening the library on Sunday; and

Whereas, On a question involving changes of so radical a nature, and on which there may be so wide a diversity of opinion, the board considers it important and right to afford all the stockholders an opportunity of expressing their views; therefore

Resolved, That in order to ascertain the sense of the stockholders upon the question of opening the Mercantile Library on Sundays, between the hours of 10 A. M. and sundown, each one is requested to return to the Library one of the attached papers, with his signature, between the 4th and 25th days of April next.

Attached to the circular are two printed tickets, which are pierced at the edges, and so arranged that either one can be easily detached from its place and used for balloting. A blank line is left at the bottom of either ticket for the name of the voter. The following is a copy of the tickets:—

I, the undersigned, a Stockholder in the Mercantile Library Company, the share standing in my own name, vote FOR opening the Library as a reading-room on Sunday.

I, the undersigned, a Stockholder in the Mercantile Library Company, the share standing in my own name, vote AGAINST opening the Library as a reading-room on Sunday.

It is hoped that all, whether interested or not, will vote on one side or the other, so that a true idea can be formed of the wishes of the stockholders. The board are ready to open the library at once if they find that a majority of stockholders really desire it.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The public is patiently awaiting the time when men in position will come to understand that words are *not* meaningless things.

—The Board of Health should be kindly remembered by our citizens, since it has done all in its power to engender disease, pestilence, etc. N. B.—Where do the street contractors buy their cigars?

—Will his Honor the Mayor please inform the community as to the disposition of the case of the Policeman Myers, who aided in an embryo riot at a house of disrepute on Julianna street? If not, perhaps others can throw some light on the subject.

—Two persons recently joined a church in Camden. One of them gave as his reason for doing so that he had most customers from that church, and the other joined because his girl went there.

—A tramp along Delaware avenue shows that the street contractors are a myth, so far as that especial thoroughfare is concerned.

—Any man of "means" who desires to become notorious is welcome to the information that a "Democratic candidate" is needed who will resuscitate the party of the "unterrified."

—It is our humble opinion that Mayor Fox is adding insult to injury by appointing such men on the police force as Pete Ehrenberg, alias "Pretzels." If our Daniel is honest in his judgment, let him show it in his works.

—Astonishing are the airs assumed by some of the officials connected with the Sheriff's office. Men whose intellectual abilities scarcely compare with the semi-lunatic are daily to be seen assuming the place of gentlemen. What does a clerkship pay?

—The Chesnut and Walnut Streets Passenger Railway line should be called to account by the S. P. C. A. The condition of their track on the block from Fifth to Sixth, on Chesnut street, is such that accidents may be daily expected.

—Mayor Fox will but save his party and himself from disgrace by at once investigating the cause of the arrest of the colored lad by Officer "No. 154." This matter is not to be allowed to pass from before the public.

—The Seventh and Ninth streets cars are nightly overcrowded, and the poor animals attached thereto compelled to drag themselves almost to death to draw the loads imposed on them.

POLICE ARRESTS FOR MARCH.—The following shows the number of arrests by the police for the month just ended:—

1st	District	140	14th	District	22
2d	"	238	15th	"	32
3d	"	188	16th	"	58
4th	"	185	17th	"	205
5th	"	235	18th	"	57
6th	"	164	Delaware Harbor		14
7th	"	154	Schuylkill Harbor		6
8th	"	110	Chesnut Hill		2
9th	"	117	Reserve		85
10th	"	87	Beggar Dectectives		50
11th	"	140			
12th	"	93	Total		2411
13th	"	29			

CONVICTED.—Officers Manning and Gleazier a few days ago arrested Joseph Sennick and William Tilman for the theft of 500 pounds of iron from the Camden Iron Works. Yesterday the culprits were sent to New Jersey and tried and convicted.

CARELESSNESS.—The police this morning report finding open the doors of five houses in the Fifteenth district, and four in the Sixth.

BUILDING PERMITS.—During the month of March just ended, there were 373 permits issued by the Building Inspectors for the erection of new buildings, and 130 permits were taken out for alterations and additions to buildings, making a total of 503. The permits for new buildings were as follows:—Four-story dwellings, 26; three-story dwellings, 179; two-story dwellings, 112; coach-house, 1; foundries, 2; offices, 6; stables, 19; dye-house, 1; hospital, 1; sheds, 2; stores, 5; bank, 1; factories, 3; ice-house, 1; shops, 10; and storehouses, 3.

During the month, 6 wooden buildings and 6 dangerous buildings and chimneys were ordered to be taken down.

"SHOO FLY."—John B. Williams and Thomas Craig, both gentlemen of color and voters in the county of Chester, Pa., yesterday visited our city. During their rambles they entered the clothing store of one Rosenbaum, on South street, below Fifth, and asked to be shown some "spring styles." Whilst one of them was trying on a pair of pants the other skedaddled with a pair under his arm. He was pursued and captured and both were taken to the Third District Station House. Once therein, they informed the Democratic policemen that they were fifteenth amendments, free citizens, etc., concluding their speeches with the singing of "Shoo Fly" and "Glory Hallelujah." Alderman Delaney sent them to "Moyamensing."

MARINE.—Two fishermen, named Alexander Parker and Washington Smith, yesterday indulged in a race across the Delaware. The stakes were $25 aside. The starting point was Poplar street wharf, and the goal Cooper's Point. The boats used were gunning skiffs. Smith won by three lengths. A large crowd witnessed the trial.

FINE STATIONERY,

ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.

DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,

Card Engraver and Stationer.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER, Makers,

3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

THE RICHMOND GRANITE COMPANY are now prepared to fill contracts for their superior GRANITE for BUILDING, CEMETERY, and other purposes, undressed or dressed, and to execute orders for paving with their superior Belgian blocks.

A full supply of Belgian Paving blocks, Curbstone and Cemetery Posts, etc., always on hand.

OFFICES:

Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT Street, and at the Wharf, SOUTH Street, Schuylkill. 3 1t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREE NEW BOOKS!

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TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Military Order—The Districts of Texas and Louisiana.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—General Orders No. 25, just received from headquarters of the army, are as follows:—

First. By order of the President of the United States, the State of Texas having been admitted to representation in Congress, the command heretofore known as the Fifth Military District will cease to exist, and will hereafter constitute a separate military district, with headquarters at Austin, Texas, Brevet Major-General Reynolds commanding.

Second. The department known as the Department of Louissana will be broken up. The State of Louisiana is hereby added to the department of Texas, and the State of Texas to the Department of Missouri.

The Commanding General of the Department of Missouri will, as soon as convenient, relieve the garrison at Little Rock by a detachment from the 6th Infantry, and the commanding officer of the troops now in Arkansas will report to General J. J. Reynolds for orders, to take effect as soon as replaced.

Third. The new Department of Texas will form a part of the Military Division of the South.

Line and Staff.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Admiral Porter was in consultation with the House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day relative to the bill for the reorganization of the navy and the settlement of the line and staff question. The committee examined the Admiral upon the propriety of abolishing the rank of executive officer, assigning his duties to a captain. The Admiral informed them that the proprietor of a large establishment might as well dispense with its foreman as for the navy to abolish its executive officer. He is foreman of the ship, and is absolutely necessary. The committee is making slow progress with the bill.

The San Domingo Question.

A special messenger has arrived here from San Domingo, as the representative of President Baez. He comes to confer with the President and Senators relative to the ratification of the treaty, and to bring some additional facts about the vote of the people in favor of annexation. He says that since there was a prospect of a ratification of the treaty civil strife on the island has decreased, and he asserts that with annexation to the United States all revolutionary movements will cease. He had an interview with the President and several Senators to-day.

The Income Tax.

The pressure upon members by their constituents in favor of abolishing the income tax, has become so great that numbers of them have called upon the President and Secretary of the Treasury to confer with them about it. The President seemed to think that the revenue could get along without it, but Mr. Boutwell is inflexible in his opposition to any change for the present.

The McGarraghan Case.

William M. Evarts made an argument before the Judi